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United States Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Plant Quarantine

SERVICE AND
REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS
1933

These announcements are issued quarterly and constitute a permanent record of the work of the Bureau in the enforcement of the plant quarantine act of 1912 and certain related acts, including the text of quarantines and regulations thereunder, and the more important circulars and decisions explanatory of, or bearing on, such quarantines and regulations

WITH LIST OF PLANT PESTS INTERCEPTED WITH IMPORTED
PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1934

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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JANUARY—MARCH, 1933

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE (FOREIGN) (NO. 41)

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER AND OTHER DANGEROUS INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES WITH REVISED REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

In the 5 years which have elapsed since the last revision of these regulations sufficient changes have taken place in the general situation to justify a considerable modification of the restrictions so as to liberalize materially the conditions governing the entry into the United States of corn and the allied plants concerned.

Experience having demonstrated that articles made from cobs or other parts of the corn plant by methods involving any considerable degree of process or manufacture are unlikely to carry the European corn borer or other injurious pests, such articles are relieved of all restriction except that of being still subject to inspection. Under the new regulations the same status is accorded to corn silk, imported in considerable amounts for the manufacture of medicinal preparations.

In making provision for the entry of green corn on the cob in small lots for local use only, from adjacent areas of Canada, cognizance has been taken of the fact that the infested regions of both countries are practically coincident, and that Canada maintains a quarantine to prevent the spread of the European corn borer to the Provinces west of Ontario. It is therefore considered that the few shipments concerned involve no appreciable risk.

Under the revised regulations commercial shipments of corn on the cob, green or mature, from the borer-free western Provinces of Canada, and shelled corn and seeds of the other plants covered by this quarantine from any part of Canada, are permitted entry under proper safeguards, which include permit, entry inspection, and a certificate of freedom from corn borer issued by the Canadian authorities. This certificate and entry inspection may be waived at the discretion of the department for shipments originating in borer-free areas.

According to the most recent information available to the department the European corn borer appears to be absent from the countries of the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and South America, and importation is now permitted from these areas of corn on the cob, green or mature; in addition the presence of bits of cob or other fragments of the corn plant in importations of shelled corn will be disregarded. Permit and other requirements of the regulations are still continued, however, as a protection against other pests.

The revised regulations now provide for mail importations of corn and the seeds of the other plants covered by this quarantine. Inasmuch as these are enterable in commercial quantity by freight or express, it would appear that under the safeguards provided entry by mail can justly be authorized in order to facilitate the import of the small quantities often needed for seed purposes.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 41, WITH REGULATIONS (SECOND REVISION)

(Effective June 1, 1926)

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that dangerous plant pests, including the so-called European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hubn.), and also other dangerous insects, as well as plant diseases not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exist, as to one or more of such pests, in Europe, Asia, Africa, Dominion of Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, and other foreign countries and localities, and may be introduced into this country through importations of the stalks or other parts of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, and related plants.

Now, therefore, I, W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat. 315), do hereby declare that it is necessary, in order to prevent the further introduction of the dangerous-plant pests mentioned above, to forbid, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, the importation into the United States from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), broomcorn (*Andropogon sorghum* var. *technicus*), sweet sorghums (*Andropogon sorghum*), grain sorghums (*Andropogon sorghum*), Sudan grass (*Andropogon sorghum sudanensis*), Johnson grass (*Andropogon halepensis*), sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*), including Japanese varieties, pearl millet (*Pennisetum glaucum*), napier grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*), teosinte (*Euchlaena luxurians*), and jobs-tears (*Coix lachryma-Jobi*).

Hereafter, and until further notice, by virtue of said act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, the importation into the United States of the stalk and all other parts of the plants enumerated above from all foreign countries and localities except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, is prohibited.

Done at the city of Washington this 23d day of April, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 41 (SECOND REVISION), GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF INDIAN CORN OR MAIZE, BROOMCORN, AND SEEDS OF RELATED PLANTS

(Effective on and after March 1, 1933)

REGULATION 1. PLANT PRODUCTS PERMITTED ENTRY¹

Except as restricted from certain countries and localities by special quarantines and other orders now in force,² and by such as may hereafter be promulgated, the following articles may be imported:

A. Subject only to the requirements of the first three paragraphs of regulation 5:

(1) Green corn on the cob, in small lots for local use only, from adjacent areas of Canada.

(2) Articles made of the stalks, leaves, or cobs of corn, when prepared, manufactured, or processed in such manner that in the judgment of the inspector no pest risk is involved in their entry.

(3) Corn silk.

B. Upon compliance with these regulations:

(1) Broomcorn for manufacturing purposes, brooms or similar articles made of broomcorn, clean shelled corn, and clean seed of the other plants covered by this quarantine.

(2) Corn on the cob, green or mature, from the provinces of Canada west of and including Manitoba,³ and from Mexico, Central America, South America, the West Indies, the Bahamas, and Bermuda.

REGULATION 2. APPLICATION FOR PERMITS

Persons contemplating the importation of any of the articles specified in regulation 1. B, shall first make application to the Bureau of Plant Quarantine for a permit, stating in the application the name and address of the exporter, the country and locality where grown, the port of arrival, and the name and address of the importer in the United States to whom the permit should be sent. Unless otherwise stated in the permit, all permits will be valid from date of issuance until revoked.

Applications for permits should be made in advance of the proposed shipments; but if, through no fault of the importer, a shipment should arrive before a permit is received, the importation will be held in customs custody at the risk and expense of the importer for a period not exceeding 20 days pending the receipt of the permit.

Applications may be made by telegraph, in which case the information required above must be given.

¹ Except as provided in regulation 6, these regulations do not authorize importations through the mails.

² The entry of the following plants and plant products is prohibited or restricted by specific quarantines and other restrictive orders now in force.

(a) Living canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, from all foreign countries. (Quarantine no. 15.)

(b) Seed and all other portions in the raw or unmanufactured state of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), jobs-tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Taiwan (Formosa), Japan, and adjacent islands. (Quarantine no. 24.)

³ A quarantine is maintained by Canada to prevent spread of the European corn borer from the infested eastern areas to the still uninfested Provinces west of Ontario.

REGULATION 3. ISSUANCE OF PERMITS

On approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of such application a permit will be issued in quadruplicate.⁴

For broomcorn and brooms or similar articles made of broomcorn, permits will be issued for the ports of Boston and New York and such other ports as may from time to time be designated by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

For shelled corn and for seeds of the other plants listed in this quarantine permits will be issued for ports where the Bureau of Plant Quarantine maintains an inspection service, and for such other ports as may be designated by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

For corn on the cob, green or mature, covered by regulation 1, B (2), permits will be issued for ports where the Bureau of Plant Quarantine maintains an inspection service and for such other ports as may be designated by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

REGULATION 4. NOTICE OF ARRIVAL BY PERMITTEE

Immediately upon arrival of the importation at the port of arrival the permittee shall submit in duplicate notice to the Secretary of Agriculture, through the collector of customs, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, date of entry, name of ship or vessel, railroad, or other carrier, the country and locality where grown, name of the foreign shipper, quantity or number of bales or other containers, and marks and numbers on containers, the port of arrival, and the name of the importer or broker at the port of arrival.

REGULATION 5. CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

The entry of the articles covered by regulation 1 is conditioned on their freedom from the European corn borer and other injurious insects and plant diseases, and upon their freedom from contamination with plant materials prohibited entry under other quarantines.⁵ All shipments of these articles shall be subject to inspection at the port of arrival by an inspector of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, in order to determine their freedom from such insects and diseases and from contaminating materials, and to such sterilization, grinding, or other necessary treatment as the inspector may prescribe. Should an importation be found on inspection to be so infested or infected or contaminated that, in the judgment of the inspector, it cannot be made safe by sterilization or other treatment, the entire shipment may be refused entry.

When entry under sterilization or other treatment is permitted, the importation will be released to the permittee, upon the filing with the collector of customs of a bond in the amount of \$5,000 or in an amount equal to the invoice value, if such value be less than \$5,000, with approved sureties, the conditions of which shall be that the importation shall be sterilized or otherwise treated under the supervision of the inspector; that no bale or container thereof shall be broken, opened, or removed from the port of arrival unless and until a written notice is given to the collector by the inspector that the importation has been properly sterilized or treated; and that the importation shall be redelivered to the collector of customs within 30 days after its arrival.

Should a shipment requiring sterilization or other treatment under the provisions of this regulation arrive at a port where facilities for such sterilization or other treatment are not maintained, such shipment shall either be promptly shipped under safeguards and by routing prescribed by the inspector to an approved port where facilities for sterilization or other treatment are available, or it shall be refused entry.

Other conditions of entry as applying to the certain classes of articles enumerated in regulation 1 are given in the following paragraphs:

Broomcorn.—All importations of broomcorn shall be so baled as to prevent breakage and scattering in connection with the necessary handling and sterilization; if in the judgment of the inspector they are not so baled, entry may

⁴ One copy of the permit will be furnished to the applicant, one copy will be mailed to the collector of customs, and one to the inspector of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine at the port of first arrival, and the fourth will be filed with the application.

⁵ Of particular interest is the presence of cottonseed in shelled corn and the attendant risk of such seed carrying the pink bollworm of cotton.

be refused. All importations of broomcorn shall be subject to such sterilization or other treatment as the inspector may require.

Articles made of broomcorn.—Brooms or similar articles made of broomcorn shall be subject to sterilization unless their manufacture involves the substantial elimination of stems or such treatment of the included stems as in the judgment of the inspector shall preclude such articles from being the means of carriage of the European corn borer and of other injurious insects and plant diseases.

Shelled corn and other seeds.—If shipments of shelled corn and seeds of the other plants from countries other than those named in regulation 1, B (2), are found upon inspection at the port of arrival to be appreciably fouled with cobs or other portions of the plants the inspector may require sterilization or other treatment or may refuse entry.

Corn from Canada.—Shipments of corn from Canada shall be accompanied by an original certificate issued by a duly authorized official of the Canadian Department of Agriculture stating that the material in question covered by the certificate was thoroughly inspected by him or under his direction at the time of shipment and was found, or is believed to be, free from infestation with the European corn borer and other insect pests and plant diseases and free from admixtures of cobs or other portions of the plant: *Provided*, That such certification may be waived as to Provinces or districts on the presentation of evidence satisfactory to the United States Department of Agriculture that such Provinces or districts have not been reached by the corn borer, such waiver to become effective at any authorized entry port (see regulation 3) upon the receipt of notification of such waiver from the Department of Agriculture by the customs collector of that port.

REGULATION 6. IMPORTATIONS BY MAIL

In addition to entries by freight or express provided for in the preceding regulation, importations are permitted by mail of (1) mature corn on the cob from the countries specified in item 2, paragraph B, of regulation 1, and (2), clean shelled corn and clean seed of the other plants covered by this quarantine: *Provided*, That a permit has been issued for the importation: *Provided further*, That each shipment is accompanied from the foreign mailing point by a special mailing tag, which will direct the package to a Bureau of Plant Quarantine inspection station for inspection in accordance with regulation 5 before release to the mails for delivery to the importer. These special mailing tags will be furnished on request to the importer for transmission to his foreign shipper.

The above rules and regulations are hereby adopted and shall be effective on and after February 20, 1933, and shall supersede on and after said date the rules and regulations issued February 10, 1927, under Notice of Quarantine No. 41 (second revision), as amended July 5, 1927.

Done at the city of Washington this 10th day of February, 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.
[SEAL.]

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D.C., March 30, 1933.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the enclosed copy of a revision of the Japanese beetle quarantine and regulations (quarantine order no. 48, United States Department of Agriculture), by which you will please be governed. See paragraph 1, section 595, P. L. and R.

Very truly yours,

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MODIFICATION OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following amendment to the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations modifies the boundaries of the regulated area by removing therefrom certain territory in northwestern Pennsylvania and by adding an election district inadvertently omitted in Wicomico County, Md. The Pennsylvania territory removed is not infested so far as known and the action is taken at the request of the authorities of the State in order to provide a greater protective zone for the fruit-growing district near the regulated area.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS (ELEVENTH REVISION)
SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48

(Approved Jan. 13, 1933; effective Jan. 23, 1933)

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that those paragraphs of regulation 3 which relate to the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania in the rules and regulations (eleventh revision) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, on account of the Japanese beetle, which were promulgated on December 22, 1932, be and the same are hereby amended to read as follows:

Maryland.—Counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Annes, Somerset, and Worcester; the city of Baltimore; the city of Cumberland and election districts nos. 4, 5, 6, 14, 22, and 23, in *Allegany County*; the city of Annapolis and election district no. 5, in *Anne Arundel County*; election districts nos. 1, 2, 3, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, in *Baltimore County*; election districts of Henderson (no. 1), Greensboro (no. 2), Denton (no. 3), and Ridgely (no. 7), in *Caroline County*; the city of Westminster, in *Carroll County*; election district of Cambridge (no. 7), in *Dorchester County*; election districts of Petersville (no. 12), and Brunswick (no. 25), in *Frederick County*; *County of Harford*, except election district of Marshall (no. 4); election districts of Elkridge (no. 1), and Ellicott City (no. 2), in *Howard County*; election district and town of Laurel (no. 10), in *Prince Georges County*; towns of Easton and Oxford, in *Talbot County*; election districts of Sharpsburg (no. 1), Williamsport (no. 2), Hagerstown (nos. 3, 17, 21, 22, 24, and 25), Leitersburg (no. 9), Sandy Hook (no. 11), and Halfway (no. 26), in *Washington County*; election districts of Pittsburg (no. 4), Parsons (no. 5), Dennis (no. 6), Trappe (no. 7), Nutters (no. 8), Salisbury (no. 9), Delmar (no. 11), Camden (no. 13), Willards (no. 14), and Fruitland (no. 16), in *Wicomico County*.

Pennsylvania.—The entire State, except Crawford, Erie, Forest, Mercer, Venango, and Warren Counties, Mercer Township in *Butler County*, and Ashland, Beaver, Elk, Richland (including boroughs of Foxburg and St. Petersburg), Salem, and Washington Townships, in *Clarion County*.

This amendment shall be effective on and after January 23, 1933.

Done at the city of Washington, this 13th day of January 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

ARTHUR M. HYDE,

Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of foregoing amendment sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D.C., January 13, 1933.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated an amendment to the rules and regulations (eleventh revision) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, on account

of the Japanese beetle, effective on and after January 23, 1933. The amendment excludes from the regulated area as designated in the said revision several counties and parts of counties in northwestern Pennsylvania, and adds to said regulated area one election district in eastern Maryland. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Washington, D.C.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 21, 1933; the Sun, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 23, 1933.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO NARCISSUS-BULB QUARANTINE (NO. 62)

B.P.Q.—349.

FEBRUARY 17, 1933.

NARCISSUS INSPECTION RECORD FOR 1932

Table 1 gives a record of the narcissus plantings inspected during the calendar year 1932 under the Federal quarantine for the prevention of spread of bulb pests. The figures given are summarized from the reports sent to this Bureau by the nursery inspectors of the various States who act as Federal collaborators in making such inspections.

TABLE 1.—*Inspection of narcissus and number of bulbs certified and treated, 1932 crop*

State	Plantings inspected		Bulbs inspected		Bulbs certified as uninfested		Bulbs treated and certified	
	Poly-anthus	Daffodils	Poly-anthus	Daffodils	Poly-anthus	Daffodils	Poly-anthus	Daffodils
Alabama.....	7	7	81,215	65,824	70,015	20,134	-----	-----
Arkansas.....	2	4	42,000	57,900	42,000	57,900	-----	-----
California.....	181	143	15,045,951	8,243,860	5,685,148	1,530,555	1,264,750	1,037,515
Connecticut.....	-----	1	-----	25,000	-----	25,000	-----	-----
District of Columbia.....	1	9	24	65,840	-----	67	24	65,773
Florida.....	189	8	103,993,420	546,000	93,589,820	541,000	-----	-----
Georgia.....	17	24	722,650	1,772,300	722,650	1,767,800	-----	4,500
Illinois.....	1	5	100,000	322,000	100,000	267,300	-----	48,200
Indiana.....	-----	13	-----	204,000	-----	2,000	-----	-----
Kansas.....	-----	2	-----	42,100	-----	42,100	-----	-----
Kentucky.....	-----	1	-----	2,400	-----	2,400	-----	-----
Louisiana.....	95	79	586,312	180,209	476,162	75,975	-----	-----
Maryland.....	1	2	26,000	2,310,988	26,000	2,260,988	-----	50,000
Michigan.....	1	33	25,000	4,845,528	-----	2,700,528	-----	1,101,500
Minnesota.....	-----	1	-----	56,500	-----	56,500	-----	-----
Mississippi.....	11	4	467,075	28,000	467,075	28,000	-----	-----
Missouri.....	1	8	600	136,850	600	93,100	-----	33,000
New Jersey.....	-----	8	-----	1,379,950	-----	714,650	-----	665,300
New York.....	6	13	97,200	8,714,020	-----	132,500	40,400	7,442,397
North Carolina.....	14	35	623,600	4,183,200	363,600	2,670,700	183,600	112,800
Ohio.....	-----	7	-----	168,350	-----	74,650	-----	-----
Oregon.....	67	316	548,290	22,915,218	33,926	1,324,646	408,404	19,116,287
Pennsylvania.....	-----	3	-----	680,400	-----	35,400	-----	645,000
South Carolina.....	5	-----	39,907,845	-----	39,907,845	-----	-----	-----
Tennessee.....	3	9	5,600	925,513	5,600	313,513	-----	-----
Texas.....	3	3	7,235,275	3,620,595	7,235,275	3,607,095	-----	13,500
Utah.....	-----	1	-----	2,000	-----	2,000	-----	-----
Virginia.....	2	21	29,565	13,150,435	10,865	1,265,550	18,750	455,995
Washington.....	30	166	277,881	55,345,282	-----	-----	272,181	51,288,446
Wisconsin.....	-----	1	-----	2,517,500	-----	17,500	-----	2,500,000
Total.....	637	927	169,815,503	132,507,762	148,736,581	19,629,551	2,188,109	84,580,213

Similar tables have been issued in previous years, that for 1931 being given on pages 14 and 15 of no. 110 of the Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

The number of narcissus bulbs of all types reported as inspected in 1932 totals 302,323,265. This is a reduction of over 70,000,000 bulbs from the

previous year, the reduction extending to both the polyanthus and daffodil types of bulbs and to nearly all the leading bulb-growing States. The reduction in the number of polyanthus bulbs reported is, however, much greater than the number of daffodils. About 56 percent of the bulbs reported for 1932 are Paper Whites and other polyanthus varieties commonly grown in the South, and about 44 percent are of the daffodil type produced in the Northern States. In this series of tables the only varieties considered as of the polyanthus type are Paper White, Soliel d'Or, Chinese Sacred Lily, Grand Monarque, Aspasia, Elvira, and a few uncommon varieties grown in small numbers. The figures therefore differ to some extent from the census totals, since the Census Bureau accepted the reporting growers' division into "narcissus (polyanthus)" and "narcissus (all other)", and many growers customarily include within the polyanthus group numerous important hardy poetaz varieties, such as Laurens Koster.

The figures given in the table showing "bulbs certified", whether on the basis of freedom from infestation, or on account of treatment, indicate supplies available for shipment so far as adequate inspection and freedom from pests are concerned. The greater proportion of such bulbs are, however, replanted by the growers on their own premises for the purpose of securing increase in future years. Growers estimate that only from 20 to 30 percent of the total number of bulbs inspected is available for interstate movement during any 1 year.

Infestations with eelworm (*Tylenchus dipsaci*) were reported in 1932 as to one or more plantings in each of the following States: California, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Virginia, and Washington. In addition to the records for the year 1932, this species had previously been reported on properties in Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Rhode Island, Utah, and Wisconsin. Some of these properties have not since been reported as inspected, and infestation may possibly still be persisting in them. Under administrative instructions issued on July 7, 1932, the standard hot-water treatment procedure is definitely prescribed only as to *Tylenchus* infestations, while the finding of other parasitic forms of eelworms, without *Tylenchus*, is referred to this Bureau for special consideration in each case.

Greater bulb flies were reported in California, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Washington. They have also been found in previous years in Illinois, Ohio, and Utah.

Lesser bulb flies (*Eumerus* spp.) were removed from consideration under the Federal narcissus bulb quarantine in an amendment which became effective on May 20, 1932. Accordingly, most of the State inspectors did not report as to the presence or absence of these lesser flies in 1932.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PACKING MATERIALS QUARANTINE (NO. 69)

PACKING MATERIALS QUARANTINE NO. 69 WITH REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Various plant products used as packing material in connection with ordinary commercial shipments from abroad are known to constitute a distinct danger to the agricultural interests of this country on account of the insects and plant diseases which they may carry with them. For some years the packing materials used in connection with imports of nursery stock have been restricted because of this danger, and for like reason fruit and vegetable imports are required to be free from leaves and other plant parts.

The pest risk which may be involved in packing materials is well exemplified by rice straw. Rice-straw packing originating in the Orient has been found at a large number of ports of entry on over 100 occasions to be infested, sometimes heavily, with living stages of the Asiatic rice borer (*Chilo simplex*), an insect recognized to be damaging in the regions where it occurs. In addition to this and several other insects from which we are as yet fortunately free, 80 or 90 diseases are known to occur on rice abroad, none of which have

yet reached our rice areas. It is well recognized that straw and hulls provide a dangerous channel of introduction for these rice pests.

Without disturbing the restrictions already in existence under other quarantines, this quarantine aims to secure additional protection against foreign pests by prohibiting or restricting the use of certain packing materials considered on good grounds to involve danger of pest introduction when these materials are used as packing in connection with ordinary commercial shipments.

In addition to the rice straw and rice hulls mentioned, leaves of plants, forest litter, and soil containing vegetable matter are potentially such dangerous carriers of plant pests that their use for packing purposes is likewise prohibited. These materials, however, are so rarely used as packing, and safe substitutes are so universally available, that their exclusion is of entirely negligible importance from the commercial standpoint.

The remaining items in the prohibited list (sugarcane, corn and related plants, cotton, and bamboo) are already covered by specific quarantines and are included here merely that all packing materials may be dealt with together.

Concerning the restricted list it will be noted that the materials here included are required to be free from plant pests, and are made subject to inspection, the inspector being authorized to prescribe such treatment or disposition as may be necessary in the interests of safety.

A considerable number of widely used packing materials, such as excelsior, paper, sawdust, ground cork, charcoal, and various other materials, which, because of their nature or process of manufacture are unlikely to transport plant parasites, are not covered by this quarantine.

It is believed that under this quarantine the necessary protection has been provided with the least possible restraint or interference with commercial practices.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 69

(Approved Feb. 20, 1933; effective July 1, 1933)

I, Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with the requirements of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), have determined (1) that it is necessary to forbid the importation into the United States of certain plants and plant products hereinafter specified from the countries named when used as packing materials for other commodities, in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of plant diseases and injurious insects not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, and (2) that the unrestricted importation of certain plants and plant products hereinafter specified from the countries named when used as packing materials may result in the entry into the United States of injurious plant diseases and insect pests.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the said act of August 20, 1912, the public hearing required thereby having been duly held, notice is hereby given as follows:

1. On and after July 1, 1933, the following plants and plant products, when used as packing materials, are prohibited entry into the United States from the countries and localities named:

- (a) Rice straw, hulls, and chaff; from all countries.
- (b) Corn and allied plants (maize, sorghum, broomcorn, Sudan grass, napier grass, jobs-tears, teosinte, Polytoea, Sclerachne, Chionachne); all parts, from all countries except Mexico, and the countries of Central America, the West Indies, and South America.
- (c) Cotton and cotton products (lint, waste, seed cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed hulls); from all countries.
- (d) Sugarcane; all parts of the plant including bagasse, from all countries.
- (e) Bamboo; leaves and small shoots, from all countries.
- (f) Leaves of plants; from all countries.
- (g) Forest litter; from all countries.

(h) Soil containing an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter, from all countries, except such types of soil or earth as are authorized as safe for packing by the rules and regulations promulgated supplemental to this quarantine.

2. On and after July 1, 1933, the following plants and plant products, when used as packing materials, will be permitted entry into the United States from the countries and localities named only in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated supplemental to this quarantine.

(a) Cereal straw, chaff, and hulls, other than rice (such as emmer, spelt, oats, barley, and rye); from all countries.

(b) Corn and allied plants (maize, sorghum, broomcorn, Sudan grass, napier grass, jobs-tears, teosinte, Polytoca, Sclerachne, Chionachne); all parts, from Mexico and the countries of Central America, the West Indies, and South America.

(c) Willow twigs; from Europe.

(d) Grasses and hay and similar indefinite dried or cured masses of grasses, weeds, and herbaceous plants; from all countries.

(e) Soil containing an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter, from all countries, which is authorized as safe for packing by the rules and regulations promulgated supplemental to this quarantine.

This quarantine shall leave in full force and effect all other quarantines and orders.

Done at the city of Washington, this 20th day of February, 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 69

(Approved Feb. 20, 1933; effective July 1, 1933)

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

(a) *Packing materials.*—The expression "packing material", as used in this quarantine includes any of the plants or plant products enumerated, when these are associated with or accompany any commodity or shipment to serve for filling, wrapping, ties, lining, mats, moisture retention, protection, or for any other purpose; and the word "packing", as used in the expression "packing materials" shall include the presence of such materials within, in contact with, or accompanying such commodity or shipment.⁶

(b) *Soil containing an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter*, here brought under quarantine only because its content of decaying vegetation or plant remains carries a definite pest risk, is to be distinguished from soil of purely mineral or earthy composition, which is not covered by this quarantine.

(c) *Inspector.*—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

REGULATION 2. FREEDOM FROM PESTS

All packing materials allowed entry under restriction shall be free from injurious insects and plant diseases.

REGULATION 3. ENTRY INSPECTION

All packing materials shall be subject to inspection at time of entry.

REGULATION 4. DISPOSITION OF MATERIALS FOUND IN VIOLATION

If the inspector shall find packing materials associated with or accompanying any commodity or shipment being imported, or to have been imported, in violation of this quarantine or of these regulations or shall find them infested or infected with injurious insects or plant diseases, he may refuse entry to the shipment, or he may seize and destroy or otherwise dispose of such packing material, or he may require it to be replaced, or sterilized, or otherwise treated.

⁶ Since it is the packing materials themselves which constitute the danger and not the manner of use, it is intended that the definition shall include their presence within or accompanying a shipment regardless of their function or relation to a shipment or the character of the shipment.

REGULATION 5. TYPES OF SOIL AUTHORIZED FOR PACKING

The following types of soil or earth are authorized as safe for packing:
(1) Peat, (2) peat moss, and (3) Osmunda fiber.

The above rules and regulations shall be effective on and after July 1, 1933.
Done at the city of Washington, this 20th day of February, 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

QUARANTINE WITH REGULATIONS TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION INTO THE
UNITED STATES OF INSECTS AND DISEASES ASSOCIATED WITH PACKING MATERIALS OF PLANT NATURE (T. D. 46267)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., March 11, 1933.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of Notice of Quarantine No. 69 with regulations (packing materials quarantine), issued by the Secretary of Agriculture to become effective July 1, 1933, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

FRANK DOW,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

(Then follows the full text of the quarantine.)

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PHONY PEACH DISEASE
QUARANTINE (NO. 67)

FEBRUARY 6, 1933.

PHONY PEACH DISEASE QUARANTINE REVOKED

(Press release)

Federal plant quarantine no. 67, issued in 1929 to prevent the spread of the phony peach disease, has been revoked, effective March 1, according to an announcement by the Secretary of Agriculture today. In the opinion of the Department, the further spread of this disease can be controlled more satisfactorily by improved and modified nursery-inspection methods in the various States than by the enforcement of the type of Federal quarantine regulations now in effect. The Department plans to cooperate with the State nursery inspectors in developing adequate inspection methods. Officials expect that the States will prepare this month to make the required inspections.

Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, says that when the quarantine was placed by the Department it was believed, as a result of surveys made in 1926, 1927, and 1928, that the disease was confined to the States of Georgia and Alabama, although it was known to have been present in Georgia for some 50 years. Surveys in 1929 and 1930 disclosed infections in Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Surveys in 1931 revealed infections in Florida and Illinois. In all of these States, except Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina, the infections were discovered only in limited areas and the quarantine was extended on November 30, 1931, to the entire States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, and to parts of the States of Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, as well as to those parts of Alabama and Georgia which were not already under quarantine. Surveys in 1932 revealed a few infected trees in southern Oklahoma and in southeast Missouri. Scattered infections were also discovered in 1932 in new localities in Arkansas, Illinois, and Texas.

The smallness of the area in which the disease was known to occur when the quarantine was first issued, together with the inauguration of an intensive eradication campaign by the Department in cooperation with the States, justified the original placing of the quarantine, in the opinion of Department

officials. Since that time, however, the disease has been found scatteringly through extensive areas, says Mr. Strong, although there are no locations outside of Georgia and Alabama where infection has been present a sufficient length of time to cause serious loss in commercial orchards. The funds available to the Department for quarantine activities have not been increased and funds for eradication activities have been reduced. The widely separated infections in some of the States concerned have made the enforcement of intra-state-quarantine regulations by these States impracticable, thereby complicating the problem of maintaining Federal control of interstate shipments.

As its research work has developed, the Bureau of Plant Industry has been increasingly impressed with the importance and potential seriousness of the phony-peach disease to the peach industry, and to the limit of its ability will endeavor to encourage prompt eradication activities wherever infected trees are found. For the immediate future, however, eradication must depend largely on the cooperative activities of the States.

Apparently the disease is transmitted from one tree to another only through the roots. Investigation by the Bureau of Plant Industry points so strongly to the peach-root borer as the carrier of the disease that it seems reasonable to believe that it will be possible to reduce the danger of spreading the disease by preventing the movement of borer-infested trees from nurseries in areas infested by the peach borer.

State inspection officials should undertake the critical inspection of nursery stock budded on peach, nectarine, apricot, or almond stock, either at digging time or at any other times that will insure that no borer-infested stock leaves the nursery. This should give more effective protection than would be possible by continuation and extension of the present type of Federal quarantine. Moreover, the Federal quarantine is considered less essential to the present retarded program of phony-peach eradication than it was to the original plan of intensive and rapid eradication.

The revocation of the quarantine does not mean the abandonment of interest in this disease, says Mr. Strong. The Bureau of Plant Quarantine will plan to cooperate, insofar as funds and facilities permit, in the establishment and execution of uniform and efficient methods of inspection and certification of nursery stock as to freedom from borer injury.

**NOTICE OF LIFTING OF QUARANTINE NO. 67—PHONY-PEACH DISEASE
QUARANTINE**

(Effective on and after Mar. 1, 1933)

I, Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act, approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), do hereby remove and revoke the quarantine placed by Notice of Quarantine No. 67 upon the entire States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, and parts of the States of Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, and do also hereby revoke the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, such removal and revocation to take effect on March 1, 1933.

Done in the District of Columbia, this 3d day of February, 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of above notice were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

**INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS—REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE
PHONY PEACH DISEASE**

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D.C., March 16, 1933.

Quarantine Order No. 67 on account of the phony-peach disease, quarantining the States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, and parts of the States of Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, has been revoked.

Consequently, postmasters in the area quarantined should no longer enforce the regulations promulgated under that Order. Of course, the requirements of paragraph 2, section 467, Postal Laws and Regulations, governing the acceptance for mailing of plant material for propagation, must be observed.

C. B. ELLENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK-BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

MODIFICATION OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following amendment modifies the areas regulated under pink-bollworm quarantine by releasing from restriction a part of the regulated area in Texas, namely, Loving, Winkler, Andrews, Ector, Crane, and Upton Counties entire, and all of the formerly regulated portion of Midland County. No pink-bollworm infestation has been found in any part of such released area since the crop season of 1931.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52

(Approved Feb. 27, 1933; effective Feb. 28, 1933)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 3 of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine no. 52, on account of the pink bollworm, which were promulgated on October 29, 1932, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the provisos to notice of quarantine no. 52 (revised), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas, for the purpose of these regulations, the following counties and parts of counties in Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, and Texas, including all cities, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within their limits:

Arizona area.—The counties of Cochise, Greenlee, Graham, Pinal, and Maricopa.

Florida area.—The counties of Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Columbia, Gilchrist, and Union.

New Mexico area.—The counties of Chaves, Eddy, Otero, Dona Ana, Luna, Grant, and Hidalgo.

Texas area.—The counties of Terrell, Presidio, Brewster, Pecos, Jeff Davis, Reeves, Ward, Culberson, Hudspeth, and El Paso.

This amendment shall be effective on and after February 28, 1933.

Done at the city of Washington, this 27th day of February, 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture,

[SEAL.]

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of above amendment were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D.C., February 27, 1933.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated an amendment to the rules and regulations sup-

plemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm, effective February 28, 1933. This amendment modifies the areas regulated under the pink-bollworm quarantine by releasing from restriction a part of the regulated area in Texas, namely, the entire counties of Loving, Winkler, Andrews, Ector, Crane, and Upton, and all of the formerly regulated portion of Midland County. Copies of said amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the El Paso Post, El Paso, Tex., Mar. 6, 1933.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D.C., March 29, 1933.

POSTMASTER.

MY DEAR SIR: An amendment to the pink bollworm quarantine regulations has been announced by the United States Department of Agriculture, effective February 28, 1933. Under this amendment the areas regulated under the quarantine are modified by releasing from restriction the counties of Loving, Winkler, Andrews, Ector, Crane, Upton, and Midland in the State of Texas.

A copy of the quarantine is enclosed and you will please be governed in accordance therewith.

Very truly yours,

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO PLANT SAFEGUARD REGULATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING (1) ENTRY FOR IMMEDIATE EXPORT, (2) ENTRY FOR IMMEDIATE TRANSPORTATION AND EXPORTATION IN BOND, AND (3) SAFEGUARDING THE ARRIVAL AT A PORT WHERE ENTRY OR LANDING IS NOT INTENDED OF PROHIBITED PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS, REVISED (T.D. 46211)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., February 24, 1933.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended plant-safeguard regulations, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective December 1, 1932, superseding all previous editions thereof, are published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

FRANK DOW,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

(Then follows the full text of the regulations.)

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO SEED OR PADDY RICE QUARANTINE (NO. 55)

REVISION OF QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following revision of the seed or paddy rice quarantine and regulations adds rice straw and rice hulls to the articles prohibited entry, amplifies the definition of seed or paddy rice, and makes provision for the importation of seed or paddy rice from Mexico by mail.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 55 (REVISED)

(Approved Feb. 20, 1933; effective July 1, 1933)

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, (1) that injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oosporea oryzae*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exist, as to one or more of such diseases and pests, in Europe, Asia, Africa, Central America, South America, and other foreign countries and localities, and may be introduced into this country through importations of seed or paddy rice, rice straw, and rice hulls, and (2) that the unrestricted importation of seed or paddy rice from the Republic of Mexico may result in the entry into the United States of the injurious plant diseases heretofore enumerated, as well as insect pests.

Now, therefore, I, Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), do hereby declare that it is necessary, in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of the insect pests and plant diseases referred to, to forbid the importation into the United States of seed or paddy rice, rice straw, and rice hulls from the foreign countries and localities named, and from any other foreign country or locality: *Provided*, That seed or paddy rice may be imported from Mexico upon compliance with the provisions outlined in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto.

On and after July 1, 1933, and until further notice, by virtue of the said act of Congress, approved August 20, 1912, the importation of seed or paddy rice, rice straw, and rice hulls into the United States from any foreign country or locality is prohibited, with the exception that the importation of seed or paddy rice into the United States from the Republic of Mexico may be permitted upon compliance with the rules and regulations supplemental hereto.

Done at the city of Washington, this 20th day of February 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE
NO. 55, GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF SEED
OR PADDY RICE FROM MEXICO

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

(a) *Seed or paddy rice*.—Unhusked rice in the form commonly used for seed purposes; these regulations do not apply to husked or polished rice imported for food purposes.

(b) *Port of first arrival*.—The first port within the United States where the shipment is (1) offered for consumption entry or (2) offered for entry for immediate transportation in bond.

(c) *Inspector*.—An inspector of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture.

A. IMPORTATIONS OTHERWISE THAN BY MAIL

REGULATION 2. APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS FOR IMPORTATION OF SEED OR PADDY
RICE

Persons contemplating the importation of seed or paddy rice from Mexico shall first make application to the Bureau of Plant Quarantine for a permit, stating in the application the locality where grown, the port of first arrival, and the name and address of the importer in the United States to whom the permit should be sent.

Applications for permits should be made in advance of the proposed shipments; but if, through no fault of the importer, a shipment should arrive before a permit is received, the importation will be held in customs custody at the port of first arrival at the risk and expense of the importer for a period not exceeding 20 days, pending the receipt of the permit.

Application may be made by telegraph, in which case the information required above must be given.

A separate permit must be secured for each shipment.

REGULATION 3. ISSUANCE OF PERMITS

On approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of an application for the importation of seed or paddy rice, a permit will be issued in quadruplicate; one copy will be furnished to the applicant, one copy will be mailed to the collector of customs, and one to the inspector of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine at the port of first arrival, and the fourth will be filed with the application.

REGULATION 4. NOTICE OF ARRIVAL BY PERMITTEE

Immediately upon the arrival of seed or paddy rice from Mexico, at the port of first arrival, the permittee or his agent shall submit a notice in duplicate to the Secretary of Agriculture, through the collector of customs, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, the quantity of seed or paddy rice included in the shipment, the locality where grown, the date of arrival, and if by rail, the name of the railroad company, the car numbers, and the terminal where the seed or paddy rice is to be unloaded, or if by boat, the name of the ship or vessel and the designation of the dock where the shipment is to be landed.

REGULATION 5. INSPECTION AND DISINFECTION AT PORT OF FIRST ARRIVAL

All importations of seed or paddy rice from Mexico shall be subject, as a condition of entry, to such inspection or disinfection, or both, at the port of first arrival, as shall be required by the inspector, and to the delivery to the collector of customs by the inspector of a written notice that the seed or paddy rice has been inspected and found to be apparently free from plant diseases and insect pests.

Should any shipment of such seed or paddy rice be found to be so infested with insect pests or infected with plant diseases that, in the judgment of the inspector, it cannot be cleaned by disinfection or treatment, the entire shipment may be refused entry.

All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection and disinfection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the importer.

B. IMPORTATIONS BY MAIL

REGULATION 6. IMPORTATIONS BY MAIL

Regulations 2 to 5 provide for importations otherwise than through the mails. Importations of seed or paddy rice may also be made from Mexico by mail, provided (1) that a permit has been issued for the importation in accordance with regulations 2 and 3, and (2) that each shipment is accompanied from the Mexican mailing point by a special mailing tag directing the package to a Bureau of Plant Quarantine inspection station for inspection and, if necessary, for treatment, before being released to the mails for delivery to the importer, unless entry is refused in accordance with the provisions of regulation 5. The special mailing tags will be furnished on request to the importer for transmission to his foreign shipper.

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after July 1, 1933, and shall on that date supersede the rules and regulations promulgated July 17, 1923.

Done at the city of Washington, this 20th day of February, 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO WHITE PINE BLISTER-RUST
QUARANTINE (NO. 63)

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

REVISION OF WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

The regulations of Quarantine Order No. 63 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the white-pine blister rust governing the shipment of 5-leaved pines, currant, and gooseberry plants, appearing on pages 16 to 19, inclusive, of the August 1930, Supplement to the Postal Guide, have been

amended. The list of States designated as infected with white-pine blister rust has been extended to include Iowa, Maryland, Ohio, Virginia, and West Virginia, as well as the District of Columbia.

The embargo which prohibited the shipment of such pines from infected to noninfected States is removed, and the Federal pine-shipping permits which heretofore authorized shipments only between infected States may now be used for shipments to noninfected States also.

At the same time the interstate movement into other infected States of 5-leaved pines grown in the lightly infected States is somewhat more restricted than heretofore, experience indicating that such pines should be raised in a Ribes-free environment in order to be considered safe from blister rust.

The embargo which has hitherto prohibited the movement of 5-leaved pines from points east of the Missouri Valley to the Western States is removed.

The interstate shipment of currant and gooseberry plants is also simplified by the elimination of the provision that such plants if transported from the infected States were required to be both dormant and dipped in lime-sulphur solution. Hereafter such plants will not be required to be disinfected in lime-sulphur unless shipped with leaves or active buds.

SUMMARY

The infected States and District are designated as Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia.

The careful attention of postmasters is invited to the following revised regulations of Quarantine Order No. 63 on account of the white-pine blister rust, effective January 1, 1933:

(Then follow in full text regulations 2, 3, and 7 and the appendix.)

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

IDAHO DISCONTINUES TERMINAL INSPECTION

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, March 14, 1933.

POSTMASTER.

MY DEAR SIR: The director of the bureau of plant industry, Department of Agriculture of Idaho, has advised that as the recent Legislature of Idaho made no appropriation for nursery-stock inspection, parcels of plants or plant products upon arrival at the post office of address may be delivered to the addressees without first being subjected to terminal inspection under section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations.

You will, therefore, please be governed accordingly in future.

Very truly yours,

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

P.Q.C.A.—294, Supplement No. 1.

JANUARY 1, 1933.

PLANT QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

MEASURES REGULATING THE IMPORTATION OF SELECTED SEED POTATOES

Decree No. 21734 of August 16, 1932, prescribes that:

ARTICLE 1. The importation of selected seed-potato tubers, with exemption from customs imposts (in the terms of Art. 3, no. XIII—3, of Law No. 1616 of Dec. 30, 1906), is subject to previous authorization by the Ministry of Agriculture.

(a) This authorization will be granted only to growers or syndicates and agricultural cooperatives registered in the Service of Inspection and Agricul-

tural protection (Serviço de Inspecao e Fomento Agricolas) and to commercial firms regularly established and registered in Brazil for seed business.

(b) Importation shall be made only through ports or localities where there is a representative of the Biological Institute of Agricultural Protection (Instituto Biologico de Defesa Agricola) authorized to carry out phytosanitary inspection.

(c) The Ministry of Agriculture will publish the names of the authorized ports or localities through which importation will be permitted.

ART. 2. Seed potatoes may be imported into Brazil only from countries where technical experimental establishments specializing in the culture of this plant exist, according to the criterion of the Serviço de Inspecao e Fomento Agricolas, in order to prevent the importation of inadequate varieties into regions for which the tubers are intended, and to prevent the introduction of injurious or exotic diseases, and the importation will be subject to all the provisions and instructions concerning phytosanitary protection, applying to the case the judgment of the superior counsel of agricultural protection instituted by article 90 of the regulations approved by Decree No. 15189 of December 21, 1921.

(a) The certificates of origin referred to in article 2 of the resolution of May 26, 1928, shall affirm that the tubers are from regions free from the parasites *Chrysophlyctis endobiotica*, *Spongospora subterranea*, and *Phthorimaea operculella*, and that the imported tubers are free from those and other parasites.

(b) In addition to this certificate, each shipment must be accompanied by a statement of the Minister of Agriculture of the producing country affirming that selected seed potatoes are concerned.

(c) If, upon inspection on arrival, the tubers indicate need of disinfection by immersion in insecticidal and fungicidal solutions, this precaution will be required at the expense of the importer.

ART. 3. Tubers which may be deemed by the Serviço de Inspecao e Fomento Agricolas unfit for planting may be used for consumption, provided that the competent sanitary authorities are not opposed, and that the importer pays the imposts required by law.

ART. 4. Tubers deemed by competent authorities unfit for planting or for food shall be destroyed under the supervision of the same at the expense of the importer.

ART. 5. Concerns the storage of imported seed potatoes.

ART. 6. Concerns the requirements to be met by the importer in applying for a permit to import seed potatoes.

Articles 7, 8, and 9 concern importers of seed potatoes.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief of Bureau.

B.P.Q.—347.

JANUARY 1, 1933.

PLANT QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF GREECE

This summary of the plant quarantine restrictions of the Republic of Greece has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

The summary was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, from his translations of the French texts of some of the Greek decrees, and from translations made by Paul Vogenitz, translator, Post Office Department, from the Greek texts of other decrees and laws. It was then reviewed by the chief, section of phytopathology, Direction-General of Agriculture, Athens, Greece.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts and decrees, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The decrees and laws themselves should be consulted for the exact texts.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief of Bureau.

BASIC LAWS

Law No. 214 of April 9-22, 1914, protective measures against phylloxera.

Law No. 217 of April 9-22, 1914, concerning the combat against plant diseases and the organization of the phytopathological service.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Grapevines or parts thereof; phylloxera in any stage of development; materials which have been used among grapevines; animal or plant refuse; humus and soils; any green plant or part thereof, including garden vegetables; madder and licorice; from any foreign country or from any phylloxerated region of Greece into nonphylloxerated or suspected regions of Greece, to prevent the introduction of phylloxera. (Decree of Apr. 14, 1927, see p. 155.)

Citrus fruits, into any portion of Greece except the departments of Thrace and Macedonia, to prevent the introduction of the scale insect *Chrysomphalus*. (Decree of Feb. 27, 1931, see p. 157.)

Cottonseed, into the departments of Thrace and Macedonia; unginned cotton into any part of Greece, to prevent the introduction of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders). (Decree of Feb. 20, 1931, see p. 157.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Cuttings and unrooted scions (except of the grapevine) exceptionally may be imported from foreign countries into nonphylloxerated or suspected regions of Greece under special order of the Ministry of Agriculture and subject to disinfection. (Art. 4, decree of Apr. 14, 1927, see p. 156.)

Grapevines and parts thereof, etc., from any foreign country or region of Greece through the port of Piraeus for special scientific institutions of Greece, when accompanied by a certificate of origin and under a special order of the Ministry of Agriculture. (Art. 5, decree of Apr. 14, 1927, see p. 156.)

Cottonseed may be imported into Greece (except into the departments of Thrace and Macedonia) subject to disinfection and certification to that effect by competent authority of the country of origin. (Art. 1, decree of Feb. 20, 1931, see p. 157.)

Fresh vegetables, including potatoes, also bulbs and unrooted cuttings, except grapevine cuttings, from Egypt, Cyprus, England, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Netherlands, or Luxembourg, only when accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by competent authority of the country of origin, and authenticated by the Greek consular official. (Art. 3, decree of Apr. 14, 1927, see p. 156.)

Plant materials prohibited by article 1 of the decree of April 14, 1927, may be imported from any foreign country through the port of Piraeus for the special scientific institutions of Greece when accompanied by a certificate of origin, under a special order of the Ministry of Agriculture, subject to disinfection or other necessary measures. (Art. 5, decree of Apr. 14, 1927, see p. 156.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Article 2 of the decree of April 14, 1927, lists the products that may be imported into any region of Greece from any foreign country without restriction (see p. 156.)

PHYLLOXERA RESTRICTIONS

[Decree of Apr. 14, 1927]

ARTICLE 1. Prohibits the introduction into nonphylloxerated regions of Greece (regions free from phylloxera or suspected regions) from any foreign country (whether phylloxerated or not), as well as from phylloxerated regions of Greece, of any of the plants or plant products mentioned in article 1 of Law No. 214, namely:

(1) All varieties of grapevines, parts thereof, living or dead, including roots, stocks, cuttings, stumps, bark, leaves, grapes, lees, and in general, any fragment or refuse of grapevines, except dried grapes and grape seeds. Grape marc and wine must are not included in these provisions.

(2) Phylloxera pronymphs, nymphs, and eggs.

(3) Stakes, props, sheaves, and baskets which have been used among grapevines.

(4) Animal or plant refuse or mixtures thereof.

(5) Humus and agricultural soils and any ballast composed of soil, as well as gravel and sand containing soil.

(6) Any green plant, as well as green cuttings, grafts, roots, rhizomes, twigs, tubers, bulbs, branches, bark, rind, peelings, leaves, flowers, and fruits of garden vegetables (tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, etc.), as well as grapes.

(7) Madder and licorice (with the exceptions provided for by Arts. 3 to 5).

ART. 2. Provides for the importation into any region of Greece (whether phylloxerated or not), from any foreign country, of:

(a) Raisins, grape juice, musts, and wines.

(b) Any dry seeds (grains), such as wheat and other cereals, as well as leguminous and other similar seeds.

(c) Fresh fruits, such as apples, pears, oranges, lemons, bananas, etc., without twigs or leaves. These fruits do not include grapes, the importation of which is prohibited into nonphylloxerated or suspected regions if they are from foreign countries, or from phylloxerated or suspected regions of Greece. (For citrus fruits see decree of Feb. 27, 1931.)

(d) Dried fruits, such as walnuts, Indian walnuts, almonds, hazelnuts, chestnuts, figs, prunes, dates, pistachios, pine cones, beans, etc., if free from earth; also dried truffles, mushrooms, and peanuts, likewise free from earth.

(e) Dried medicinal plants.

(f) Dried plants, whether powdered or not, for tanning, such as pine, oak, and acacia.

(g) Dried gallnuts in general, acorns and dried leaves for tanning, from sumac, rushes, etc.

(h) Dried straw and hay as stock feed, dried industrial grasses in general, whether manufactured or not, such as straw, rushes, esparto grass, broomcorn, and other similar materials, as well as dried leaves and flowers.

(i) Lumber in general, and dried woods, with or without bark.

(j) Agricultural and industrial products and by-products, such as preserved fruits, pressed oil-bearing seeds, olive pits, and the like, with the exception of pressed grape hulls.

(k) Dried and green sea plants, not mixed with earth or other plants; clean sand for any purpose, porcelain earth, soap earth, or any earth for industrial or metallurgical purposes.

ART. 3. Provides for the introduction of garden vegetables, bulbs, potatoes, cuttings without roots (except grapevine cuttings) from Egypt, Cyprus, England, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Netherlands, or the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, when accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by competent authority of the country of origin, the certificate to be authenticated by the Greek consular official at the place of purchase or at the port of embarkation. The certificate shall enumerate the kinds of products included in the shipment, their weight, their origin (country), and the fact that they are not from greenhouses or farms where grapevines have been cultivated. Cuttings must be packed without soil. Certificates from foreign countries must be prepared in French or be officially translated into French or Greek.

ART. 4. Provides, exceptionally, for the importation from foreign countries into nonphylloxerated or suspected regions of Greece, of cuttings and unrooted grafts free from soil, after request by the importer to the Ministry of Agriculture, under the following conditions:

(a) By special order from the Ministry of Agriculture, in each case, to the domestic customs and postal authorities.

(b) Subject to previous disinfection at any of the customs or post offices authorized in article 7, in the manner prescribed in article 6, at the expense of the importer.

ART. 5. Provides for the importation from any foreign country or from any region of Greece (whether phylloxerated or not) of any of the articles mentioned in article 1 through the port of Piræus, for the special scientific institutions of the States, subject to the following conditions:

(a) When accompanied by the certificate of origin prescribed by article 3 in the case of shipments from foreign countries, or by the certificate prescribed in article 8 if of domestic origin. Certificates from foreign countries must be prepared in French, or be officially translated into French or Greek.

(b) By special order of the Ministry of Agriculture (subject to the favorable opinion of the phytopathological board) to the domestic customs and health officials, requiring disinfection or other measures deemed necessary.

ART. 6. The disinfection of the materials mentioned in article 4 shall be effected, after separating the materials from their packing, by immersing them in water at a temperature of 53° C. for 5 minutes, and afterwards for a few seconds in a 1 percent solution of copper sulphate, then rinsing them in clean water and setting them in a shady place to dry. The packing material will be destroyed by burning or be thrown into the sea.

ART. 7. The authorized customs and post offices for the entry and disinfection of the articles mentioned in article 4 are: The customs officers at Piraeus and Patras, and the post offices at Piraeus, Athens, and Patras, in accordance with the provisions of that article.

ART. 8. Domestic restrictions.

REGIONS FREE FROM PHYLLOXERA

1. All ancient Greece, except (*a*) the provinces of Larissa, Tyrnavos, and Agia in the Nome of Larissa; (*b*) the Island of Amorgos.
2. The island of Crete.
3. Epirus, except the Eparchy of Konitza.

REGIONS SUSPECTED OF PHYLLOXERA

1. The former communes of Gonna and Olympus in the province of Tyrnavos.
2. The former communes of Nesson and Ambelakia in the province of Larissa.
3. The former communes of Eurymenai and Kasthanaia in the province of Agia.
4. The regions of the communities of Amorgos, Arkesini, and Katapola on the island of Amorgos, as well as the following neighboring islands: Koufonesia, Donousa, Schinousa, Heraklia, Mermares, and Keros.
5. The island of Lemnos.
6. The part of Macedonia comprised between the boundaries of Epirus and the Nomes of Trikkala and Larissa and a line beginning from the southern part of Lake Kastoria, following the course of River Aliakomon as far as the Convent of St. Nikanor (Zampourdas), passing through the villages of Lazarades, Glykovon, the Inn of Hadjigogos, then through the villages of Limirades, Selos, Skamnia, Karya, Skotina, and finishing at the seacoast at Skala Skotinas.

PHYLLOXERATED REGIONS

1. The whole of Thrace.
2. The whole of Macedonia, except the region indicated under "6" regions suspected of Phylloxera.
3. The province of Konitza in Epirus.
4. The Nomes of Samos, Chios, Lesbos (except the island of Lemnos, which has been proclaimed suspected of phylloxera).
5. The former commune of Aigyialia on the island of Amorgos.
6. The former commune of Tyrnavos in the province of Tyrnavos.
7. In the province of Larissa, the former communes of Larissa, Armenioi, Krannon, Onchiston, Sykourion, and Fakion, that is, the whole of the province, except the former communes of Nesson and Ambelakia, which have been proclaimed suspected of phylloxera.
8. The former commune of Dotion in the province of Agia. (Decree of Aug. 22, 1929.)

IMPORTATION OF CITRUS FRUITS PROHIBITED EXCEPT INTO THRACE AND MACEDONIA

The importation into Greece is prohibited (except into the departments of Macedonia and Thrace) of lemons, oranges, and other citrus fruits in order to prevent the introduction of the coccid *Chrysomphalus*. (Decree of Feb. 27, 1931.)

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF COTTON AND COTTONSEED

ARTICLE 1. The importation of cottonseed into Greece is not permitted unless the seed has been duly disinfected. The disinfection must be certified by competent authorities of the country of origin. The certificate must be vised by the Greek consul. In the absence of such a certificate cottonseed may not be cleared through the customs.

The importation of unginned cotton into Greece is absolutely prohibited.

In order to prevent the introduction of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders) into Thrace and Macedonia the importation is prohibited into those Departments of cottonseed and unginned cotton,

not only from foreign countries, but also from any other Department of Greece. Exceptionally, the importation of cottonseed is permitted by scientific establishments for scientific purposes and after being subjected to proper disinfection. (Decree of Feb. 20, 1931.)

Within the term "duly disinfected" in article 1 may be included vacuum disinfection with carbon disulphide or hydrocyanic acid gas, provided that the disinfection is effected in accordance with the rules of the exporting country and is deemed efficacious. (Letter from the chief, section of phytopathology, Ministry of Agriculture of Greece to the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Apr. 14, 1932.)

B.P.Q.—348.

JANUARY 12, 1933.

PLANT QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF CHILE

This summary of the plant quarantine restrictions of the Republic of Chile has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

The summary was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, from his translations of the original text of Decree-Law No. 177, of December 31, 1924, on the application of provisions concerning the phytosanitary police (Decreto-ley sobre aplicación de las disposiciones relativas a la Policía Sanitaria Vegetal); section 1 of Decree No. 105, of February 11, 1925, regulating Decree-Law No. 177 on phytosanitary police (Reglamento del decreto-ley sobre Policía Sanitaria Vegetal); and subsequent decrees promulgated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Industry of Chile (Ministerio de Agricultura e Industria), and reviewed by the Servicio de Sanidad Vegetal of that Ministry.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts of the decrees, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The decrees themselves should be consulted for the exact text.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief of Bureau.

BASIC LAW

The law of phytosanitary police, Decree-Law No. 177, of December 31, 1924, effective February 1, 1925, declares (art. 1) that weeds, injurious animals, and in general, diseases of cryptogamic or animal origin will be deemed plant pests and will be the objects of sanitary measures. Article 2 provides for the introduction of plants, cuttings, seeds, fruits, or any other plant product only through authorized ports. Article 3 provides that such plants and plant products offered for importation shall be inspected in the customs by the phytosanitary service (Servicio de Sanidad Vegetal), and in case they are infected or are suspected of being infected any of the following measures may be ordered: Disinfection, quarantine, return to point of departure, confiscation, or destruction.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Seeds, plants, or parts thereof, if infested by any of the diseases or insects named in Decree No. 105, article 5, a and b. (See p. 160.)

Rooted grapevines from any source. (Decree No. 105, art. 5, d, and Decree No. 2921, May 27, 1929. See p. 160.)

Peach trees from the United States. (Decree No. 105, art. 5, e.)

Plants with soil. (Decree No. 105, art. 5, f. See p. 160.)

Bulbs, tubers, or roots infested with injurious parasites. (Decree No. 105, art. 5, g. See p. 160.)

Fresh plant products capable of introducing fruit flies. (Decree No. 105, art. 5, h, and Decree No. 12, Sept. 4, 1930. See p. 160.)

Fruits infested with *Aspidiotus perniciosus* or *Diaspis pentagona*. (Decree No. 105, art. 5, i. See p. 160.)

Corn on the cob and broomcorn. (Decree No. 2526, Aug. 28, 1928. See p. 161.)

Potatoes. (Decree No. 130, Apr. 28, 1931. See p. 163.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

INSPECTION CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

Seeds if not infested by any of the insects named in article 5 (a) of Decree No. 105, February 11, 1925. (See p. 160.)

Plants or parts thereof if not infested by any of the insects named in article 5 (b) of Decree No. 105, February 11, 1925. (See p. 160.)

Bulbs, tubers, or roots free from parasites deemed injurious. (Art. 5 (g) of Decree No. 105, Feb. 11, 1925. See p. 160.)

Fresh fruits from the United States if free from the scale insects *Aspidiotus perniciosus* and *Diaspis pentagona*, and if accompanied by a certificate attesting origin in a district free from Mediterranean fruit fly and visaed by Chilean consul. (Decrees No. 105, art 5 (i), Feb. 11, 1925, and No. 12, Sept. 4, 1930. See pp. 160, 161, and following.)

Alfalfa, clover, and other forage seeds containing less than 200 seeds of *Cuscuta* per kilogram. (Decree No. 105, art. 5 (j), Feb. 11, 1925. See p. 160.)

Straw packing to be sterilized and certified accordingly. (Decree No. 2526, Aug. 28, 1928. See p. 161.)

Oranges and mangoes from Brazil. (Decree No. 1971, July 12, 1928. See p. 161.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED OF REGULATED

Coffee, tea, yerba mate, rice, chicory, saffron, mushrooms, cinnamon, cloves, cumin, peanuts, cacao, and pimento: No inspection certificate required. If imported in tin cans may enter any port without inspection. If found infested with pests, subject to the general regulations of Decree No. 105. (Decree No. 450, Aug. 6, 1926. See p. 161.)

Bananas, plantains, pineapples, dates, avocados, and Panama coconuts without inspection through certain ports, but subject to inspection at other ports. (Decree No. 560, Sept. 21, 1926. See p. 161.)

SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL REGULATIONS

(Decree No. 105, sec. 1, Feb. 11, 1925)

DECLARATION OF PLANT PESTS

ARTICLE 1. Plant diseases of cryptogamic or animal origin, as well as injurious animals and weeds, which can be regarded as plant pests, will be so declared by decree. The office of phytopathological inspection service will indicate the procedure to be followed in each case.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ART. 2. Plants, including seeds, cuttings, bulbs, fruits, and other plant products capable of introducing any agricultural pest into Chile may be imported only through the ports of Valparaiso, Talcahuano, and Los Andes; if imported by mail they may enter through the post offices at those ports and at Santiago.

DECLARATION AND CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 3. The importer in Chile shall furnish to the customs a written declaration indicating:

- (a) Name and address of importer;
- (b) Purpose for which the material is intended;
- (c) Country of origin;
- (d) Locality where the material will be planted or sown.

The declaration shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country and visaed by the respective consul of Chile.

CONFISCATION OF PASSENGERS' UNLAWFUL BAGGAGE

ART. 4. Passengers who carry in their baggage any plants, seeds, fruits, or other product subject to inspection shall declare them to the captain of the vessel. Customs inspectors shall confiscate all plant products whose clandestine importation is attempted.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ART. 5. The importation is prohibited of:

(a) Every kind of seed which reaches the country infested by any of the following-named insects: *Sitotroga cerealella*, *Bruchus obtectus*, *B. quadrimaculatus*, *B. rufimanus*, *B. chinensis*, *B. signaticornis*, *B. lentis*, and *Spermophagus pectoralis*.

(b) Plants or parts thereof upon which the following-named insects are shown to exist: *Aspidiotus perniciosus*, *Diaspis pentagona*, *Euproctis chrysorrhoea*, *Portheiria dispar*.

(c) Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*). (See Decree No. 130, Apr. 28, 1931.)

(d) Rooted grapevines, whatever their origin may be.

NOTE.—Decree No. 2921, May 27, 1929, prohibits the importation of vine stocks from any country, but permission may be obtained, if conditions to be later established by the services of viticulture and oenology and of plant sanitary police (policia sanitaria vegetal) are observed, for the importation of vine stocks resistant to phylloxera. The customs will exercise special supervision to prevent the importation of plants from countries infested with phylloxera and will extend such supervision to the whole cargo (Diario Oficial, Santiago de Chile, June 11, 1929, from abstract in International Bulletin, Plant Protection III: Sept. 9, 1929, p. 135).

(e) Peach trees from the United States of America, since it is impossible to demonstrate (or establish) the existence of the diseases known as peach yellows, peach rosette, and little peach.

(f) Plants in pots or other containers with soil, from whatever source. To permit the entry of these plants they will have to be deprived of all their soil for inspection, after which their admission or rejection will be determined.

(g) Bulbs, tubers, or roots in which parasites deemed injurious are shown to exist, and whose existence has not been demonstrated in the country.

(h) Fruits which are believed capable of introducing insects commonly known as "fruit flies": *Rhagoletis pomonella*, *R. cingulata*, *Contarinia pyrivora*, *Epocbra canadensis*, *Ortalis* (*Tephritis*) *cerasi*, *Ceratitis capitata*, *Dacus oleae*, *Trypeta ludens*, *T. acidusa*, *Tephritis tryoni*, and others. A decree shall determine the cases and the classes of fruits deemed to be comprehended in the prohibitions referred to in this section. (See Decree No. 12, Sept. 4, 1930.)

(i) Fruits in which the presence is determined of: *Aspidiotus perniciosus* and *Diaspis pentagona*. (See Decree No. 12, Sept. 4, 1930.)

(j) Alfalfa, clover, or other seeds which contain more than 200 seeds of *Cuscuta* per kilogram. In cases where more than the greatest permitted percentage is found the importer must elect relading the seed upon the vessel or have it cleaned in an establishment equipped with adequate machinery. In the latter case the seed will be subject to the supervision of the phytopathological inspection service, and cannot be withdrawn, in whole or in part, without the written authority of the same service, provided that the percentage of *Cuscuta*, after the seed has been cleaned, is less than 200 seeds per kilogram. The residuum shall be destroyed by fire.

The enumeration of the diseases in the various sections of this article is not limited, and consequently others may be listed in subsequent orders.

DISPOSAL OF PROHIBITED MATERIAL

ART. 6. If the phytopathological inspection service discovers any of the conditions set forth in article 5, making it necessary to prohibit importation, the chief of that service is authorized to order the return to the point of departure or the destruction of the plants, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, or fruits which it is attempted to import.

ART. 7. Not applicable.

TREATMENT REQUIRED IF DEEMED NECESSARY

ART. 8. Plants, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, or fruits, the importation of which is not prohibited by article 5, may be subjected to the following procedures:

(a) Quarantine of suspected or infected consignments pending final decision.

(b) Disinfection in the manner prescribed by the phytopathological inspection service.

All expenses thus incurred will be borne by the interested persons.

SPECIAL QUARANTINES

COFFEE, TEA, YERBA MATE, RICE, CHICORY, SAFFRON, MUSHROOMS, CINNAMON, CLOVES, CUMIN, PEANUTS, CACAO, AND PIMENTO—INSPECTION CERTIFICATE NOT REQUIRED

Since these products are exclusively for food purposes no inspection certificate is required.

They may be imported in tin cans through any port of Chile without inspection.

Rice, cumin, peanuts, and cacao may be imported without restriction through the ports of Arica, Iquique, Tecopilla, Antofagasta, and Taltal, but shipment thence to southern ports is prohibited.

These products may be imported through the ports of Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Los Andes, and Corral, subject to inspection.

If any of these products are found to be infested with pests, whether or not those pests occur in Chile, they shall be subject to the general provisions of the respective law and regulations. (Decree No. 450, Aug. 6, 1926.)

Rice may enter Puerto Montt subject to inspection. (Decree No. 143, Mar. 16, 1927.)

The southern limit of the zone fixed by Decree No. 450 for the unrestricted entry of rice, cumin, peanuts, cacao, etc., is the Department of Chanaral and the unrestricted reshipment of these products is permitted between the ports included in this zone. (Decree No. 1080, Apr. 25, 1928.)

BANANAS, PLANTAINS, PINEAPPLES, DATES, AVOCADOS, AND PANAMA COCONUTS—IMPORTATION REGULATED

Free importation of those products is permitted through the ports of Arica, Iquique, Tecopilla, Antofagasta, Taltal, and Chanaral, and subject to inspection through the ports of Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Los Andes, and Corral. (Decree No. 560, Sept. 21, 1926.)

ORANGES AND MANGOES FROM BRAZIL—ENTRY AUTHORIZED THROUGH PORTS OF THE CENTRAL ZONE

Shipments of these fruits must be accompanied by certificates issued by the official plant quarantine service of Brazil, visaed by the Chilean consul, and subject to inspection on arrival. (Decree No. 1971, July 12, 1928.)

CORN IN THE EAR AND BROOMCORN—IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

The importation is prohibited of corn in the ear, or parts thereof, and of broomcorn or sorgo intended for the manufacture of brooms, but shelled corn and sorgo seed, if thoroughly clean and free from fragments of cobs and stalks, may be imported. (Decree No. 2526, Aug. 28, 1928.)

STRAW PACKING TO BE STERILIZED

No goods of whatever origin may be imported if packed in straw, grasses, or stems of any class of plants: *Provided*, That wines or liquids in bottles with straw casings, may be imported if accompanied by official certificates, issued by competent officials of the country of origin, attesting that the straw casings have been sterilized with steam for at least 15 minutes at 115° C., or disinfected in a closed chamber from which the gas cannot escape, at a temperature of not less than 20°, with a solution of formaldehyde. The solution shall contain at least 37 percent by weight of formaldehyde at the rate of 500 cc per 20 m³ of space.

Goods arriving without the above-mentioned certificate of disinfection shall be disinfected as prescribed, and all expenses incurred shall be charged against the person directly concerned. (Decree No. 2526, Aug. 28, 1928.)

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF FRESH PLANT PRODUCTS CAPABLE OF CARRYING FRUIT FLIES

The regulations promulgated by Decree No. 12, September 4, 1930, follow:

ARTICLE 1. The importation into Chile is prohibited of all fresh plant products, whatever their origin, which are capable of carrying fruit flies. Especially

included in this prohibition are all kinds of fresh fruits, and the vegetables: Tomatoes, eggplants, squash, green peas, and peppers.

ENTRY PERMITTED WHEN CERTIFIED AS ORIGINATING IN A DISTRICT FREE FROM
FRUIT FLIES

ART. 2. The following products are excepted from the above prohibition: (a) Fresh fruits from the State of California⁷; (b) bananas (including plantains), pineapples, coconuts, dates, avocados, watermelons, and cucumbers from Ecuador; (c) fruits indicated under (b) and vegetables from Peru and Brazil, on condition that they originate in a zone declared free from fruit fly by the plant quarantine authorities of the said countries; (d) fruits from Argentina, except the orange, on condition that they, likewise, proceed from a zone declared free from fruit fly by the plant quarantine authorities of that country.

ART. 3. The declaration that the fruits or other products are from a zone free from fruit fly shall be made in the certificate issued by the plant quarantine authorities of the country of origin, which certificate shall accompany the shipping papers or bill of lading, and which will indicate in each case the kind, quality, and origin of the products whose entry is permitted by this decree. This certificate shall be issued in duplicate and shall be visaed by the Chilean consul in the country of origin of the fruit. A copy of the said certificate shall accompany the shipping papers, and another shall be retained with the fruit while it remains on board.

ART. 4. The importation of the products excepted from the prohibition, indicated in (a), (b), (c), and (d) of article 2, are subject to the following conditions:

INSPECTION CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

(a) Through the ports of the zone included between Arica and the Chanaral entry is permitted, provided that the products are accompanied by the sanitary certificate which must come with each shipment and in which it is also stated that the consignment has been inspected at the port of embarkation by competent sanitary authority. The said certificate shall be visaed by the respective Chilean consul, in accordance with the provisions of article 3, and it will also be required that the certificate bear the approval of the inspector of the plant quarantine service of Arica, after inspection made on board by that official.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

The inspection made at Arica will serve to permit entry through ports where there are no inspectors of the plant quarantine service; but in ports where there are officials of that service, entry will be permitted only after inspection has been made at the place where the products were unladen.

(b) The fruits and other products named in article 2 of the present decree may be entered through the port of Chanaral, provided that they are intended exclusively for consumption in the mining establishments of the region included between Pueblo Hundido and the northern boundary.

(c) The products named in article 2, with the exception of avocados, watermelons, and cucumbers, may be entered south of Chanaral only through the ports of Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Los Andes, San Antonio, Talcahuano, and Valdivia, after the inspection established by the law of the plant quarantine service and upon presentation of the certificate referred to in article 3.

ART. 5. The importation is authorized of fresh fruits and vegetables of whatever origin through the port of Magallanes without other requirement than the certificate prescribed by article 3, provided that those products are intended for consumption in the Departments of Magallanes, Natales, and Tierra del Fuego, their relading being definitely prohibited for the north of these departments.

ORANGES FROM ECUADOR

ART. 6. The importation is permitted of oranges from Ecuador into the zone included between Arica and Taltal, provided that their origin from a fruit-fly-free zone is attested by a certificate from the plant quarantine authority of the country of origin, in accordance with the provisions of article 3.

⁷ See caption Fresh Fruits from the United States, p. 163.

OLIVES IN BRINE NOT RESTRICTED

ART. 7. Olives preserved in brine, from the Department of Arica, may be exported or reshipped without any restriction.

TRANSPORTATION WITHIN THE REPUBLIC

ART. 8. The following products of the Department of Arica: Fresh olives, oranges, tomatoes, potatoes, eggplants, peppers, squash, watermelons, melons, peas, chick peas and vegetables in general, may depart from the port of Arica, after inspection made in that port by officials of the plant quarantine service, and provided that they are not found to be infested with the fruit fly, and that they are intended solely for the zone included between Arica and Taltal, inclusive.

ART. 9. The products named in the preceding article, which are from Peru or Bolivia, and which have the right to depart from the port of Arica in virtue of effective treaties, shall comply with the requirements prescribed for Chilean products for the purpose of their exportation to the zone included between Arica and Taltal.

ART. 10. The products mentioned in articles 8 and 9 shall be transported in motor launches engaged exclusively in service between Arica and Taltal; but this transportation may also be effected on the regular steamship lines on condition that they unlade the entire products at Taltal, their reshipment by rail being prohibited to ports or localities situated south of Taltal.

ART. 11. Steamship companies are prohibited from transporting to any port of the country fresh fruits and the other products named in article 1 of the present decree, and the crew and passengers shall not be allowed to have or to embark those products; but the transportation of the products excepted from the prohibition in article 2 may be effected.

ART. 12. The railroad Longitudinal Norte shall observe the provisions of the preceding article for the transportation of fruit in trains.

ART. 13. Steamship companies, railroads, especially the lines entering the country, transportation companies, trucks, automobiles, etc., are obliged to make known to the passengers the provisions of the present decree and to require the declarations established in article 4 of the general regulations of the plant quarantine service. Infractions of this provision will be sanctioned in accordance with the provisions of article 12 of the said law.

ART. 14. Vessels that embark fresh fruits, vegetables, and other products whose importation is prohibited by article 1 shall not keep these products on board if they have to land at any port south of Taltal; but if those products should be intended exclusively as food for their passengers and crews they may be retained on board, provided that they be kept in locked enclosures while the vessels remain in port. In no case may tomatoes, mangoes, cherimoyas, guavas, or other tropical fruits be kept on board, unless expressly excepted from the prohibition to enter, as ordered in the present decree.

An inspector of the plant quarantine service will confirm compliance with this provision and the vessel shall not be received if this requirement is not complied with.

ART. 15. Maritime and land transportation companies, merchants and private persons who contravene the provisions of the present decree will incur the sanctions established in article 12 of the law of the plant quarantine service.

ART. 16. Provisions dictated prior to this date, contrary to the present decree, are revoked.

FRESH FRUITS FROM THE UNITED STATES

Fresh fruits may be imported into Chile from any State of the United States, provided that each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent American authorities, affirming that the fruit originated in a district free from the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*). the certificate to be vised by a Chilean consul. (Minister of Agriculture of Chile through the American consul, Santiago, Chile, Oct. 28, 1930.)

IMPORTATION OF POTATOES PROHIBITED

From the date of this decree the importation is prohibited of potatoes from foreign sources, to prevent the introduction of the wart disease (*Chrysophlyctis endobiotica*). (Decree No. 130, Apr. 28, 1931.)

P.Q.C.A.—299, Revised, Supplement No. 1.

FEBRUARY 17, 1933.

PLANT QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS, COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

HOPS PROHIBITED FROM COUNTRIES IN WHICH DOWNY MILDEW OR MOSAIC OCCUR

According to an abstract published in the International Bulletin of Plant Protection, VI:12, December 1932, p. 206, the proclamation of March 27, 1930, (see P.Q.C.A.—299, revised, p. 4, caption Importation of Hops Prohibited) has been amended by proclamation No. 215, of May 5, 1932, to read as follows:

"It is forbidden to import into Australia plants of the genus *Humulus* coming from any country whatever. Importation is authorized, however, of the flower parts known commercially as hops, provided that they come from a country where the downy mildew, *Pseudoperonospora humuli*, or the mosaic, are not known to occur."

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

P.Q.C.A.—314, Supplement No. 2.

FEBRUARY 17, 1933.

PLANT QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS, GUATEMALA

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS SHIPPED BY MAIL—CERTIFICATION NOT REQUIRED

According to an abstract published in the International Bulletin of Plant Protection, VI:12, December 1932, page 206, the decree of June 4, 1932, prescribes that the phytosanitary certificate established by the decree of August 29, 1919 (see p. 3, P.Q.C.A.—314, Guatemala), will no longer be required in the case of flower and vegetable seeds sent in small quantities by mail.

For every other consignment, including potatoes for food or seed, the consuls of Guatemala will require the presentation of phytosanitary certificates before the customary permit can be issued.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

P.Q.C.A.—321, Supplement No. 1.

FEBRUARY 17, 1933.

PLANT QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS, SWEDEN

EXEMPTIONS TO IMPORT POTATOES FROM THE UNITED STATES MAY BE GRANTED

According to a notice published in Commerce Reports, January 14, 1933, page 28, the State Plant Protection Institute has been authorized, under a Swedish Royal letter of November 18, 1932, to grant exemptions from the import prohibition on potatoes from America, as well as from the certification requirements applying to all imports of potatoes, and those affecting imports of certain living plants and parts of plants.

Such exemptions are only to be granted after test in each individual case, and under such conditions as the Institute may find necessary to impose.

The above modifies the decree of January 11, 1927 (see P.Q.C.A.—321, pp. 4 and 5).

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

B.P.Q.—350.

MARCH 1, 1933.

PLANT QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF NORWAY

The following summary of the plant quarantine restrictions of the Kingdom of Norway has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products from the United States to that country.

This summary was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, from translations made by Paul Vogenitz, Post Office Department, and Mr. Shaw, of the texts of Royal Resolutions promulgated under the law of July 21, 1916, to combat insect pests and plant diseases (Lov av 21 juli 1916 om bekjaempelse av skadeinsekter og plantesygdomme), and reviewed by the Norwegian Department of Agriculture (Landbruksdepartementet, Oslo, Norway).

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts of the quarantine resolutions, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The resolutions themselves should be consulted for the exact text.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief of Bureau.

BASIC PLANT QUARANTINE LAW

Under the law of July 21, 1916, the King of Norway is authorized to promulgate regulations to combat insect pests and plant diseases, when necessary.

IMPORTATION OF PLANTS, BULBS, AND SEEDS NOT RESTRICTED

Except as indicated below, there are no plant quarantine restrictions upon the importation into Norway of nursery stock, other plants, bulbs, and seeds grown in and exported from the United States.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF GOOSEBERRY PLANTS AND FRESH GOOSEBERRIES

Gooseberry bushes and fresh gooseberries may not be imported from any foreign country into the Department of Sogn and Fjordane, or into the departments farther north. (Royal decree of Sept. 8, 1916.)

POTATOES NOT ADMITTED FROM COUNTRIES IN WHICH POTATO WART EXISTS

Potatoes may be imported into Norway only from countries which furnish satisfactory evidence that potato wart, *Chrysophlyctis endobiotica* (*Synchytrium endobioticum*), does not exist there and has not existed there during the past 6 years. (Since there are small local areas infected with potato wart disease in several States of the United States the importation into Norway of potatoes grown in United States is prohibited. Decision of the Norwegian Department of Agriculture per the Royal Norwegian Legation, letter of Feb. 18, 1931.)

Each shipment of potatoes must be accompanied by an inspection certificate, attested by a Norwegian consul, affirming that the potatoes are free from potato wart, the potato tuber moth, and the sugar beet nematode. Each shipment is subject to inspection at the customs port of clearance in Norway. (Royal resolution of Feb. 13, 1925, as amended by those of Mar. 20, 1925, Jan. 13 and Oct. 5, 1928.)

SEEDS OF PICEA AND PINUS TO BE STAINED

Seed of all species of *Picea* and *Pinus* from foreign countries except those of *Pinus cembra* and *P. sibirica*, shall be treated by the customs with a staining solution before release for importation.

The seeds must be packed in sacks stenciled in red "Utenlandsk Fro" (foreign seeds) on each side of the sacks, parallel to the length, in letters 2 inches high, and the whole inscription shall be at least 20 inches long.

On small sacks the inscription may occupy two lines or be made in smaller letters in one line. In such a case, the mark must occupy at least three fourths of the length of the sack. Sacks not properly marked on arrival will be so marked by the customs.

Before release by the customs, the seeds shall be colored in the following manner: At different places on the sack small quantities of a solution of eosin (8 grams eosin dissolved in 1 liter of alcohol) shall be injected with a syringe; 150 cc of solution must be used for each 10 kg of seed. (Royal decree of Mar. 13, 1914.)

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED

In connection with the Royal resolution of March 4, 1927, concerning the provisions of the law of June 27, 1924, the importation is prohibited of seeds of red clover, white clover, alsike, and timothy, unless a permit prescribing the conditions of entry has first been obtained from the Norwegian Department of Agriculture (Landbruksdepartementet, Oslo, Norway) prescribing the conditions of entry.

Until further notice these conditions are as follows:

Import permits will be issued only for red clover, alsike clover, and timothy seed grown in northern or central Sweden or Finland. If a sufficient quantity of these seeds cannot be obtained from these countries the question of admitting such seeds from other countries will be considered.

White-clover seed grown in northern or central Europe will be admitted.

Applications for import permits shall indicate the germinability and weed content of the seeds offered for entry.

To obtain such permits the seeds must meet the following requirements (table 2):

TABLE 2.—*Germinability required and weed seed content allowed in imported clover and timothy seed*

Kind of seed	Minimum germinability	Maximum weed content
	Percent	Percent
Red clover.....	90	0.50
Alsike.....	90	.75
White clover.....	90	..
Timothy.....	95	.75

The control station concerned will be advised by the department concerning the import permit and the reported percentages.

Samples will be taken by the customs service in accordance with the law of June 27, 1924.

The seeds will not be released until their origin has been established. (Proclamation of Dec. 16, 1930.)

SAMPLING OF SEEDS

The following regulations have been promulgated by the Norwegian Department of Agriculture (Landbruksdepartementet, Oslo, Norway) under the law of June 27, 1924, for the sampling of seeds:

SECTION 1. In view of section 4 of the above-mentioned law, samples shall be taken by an official of the customs service or of the control station, or by another public sampler.

SEC. 2. Samples taken from imports of merchandise shall, if not taken by a public sampler, be drawn in the presence of two witnesses, who must declare that the samples were drawn in conformity with the provisions of sections 3 to 8.

SEC. 3. Samples are to be taken as soon as possible, and at the latest within 8 days of the receipt of the merchandise. In case of rain, care must be taken that no moisture reaches the samples. No samples are to be drawn from sacks which have become wet or damaged. Such sacks shall be set aside from the remainder of the lot, for eventual separate sampling.

SEC. 4. A sample shall, as far as possible, represent an average sample of the lot involved. One average sample may not, however, represent a lot of more than 10,000 kg of seed corn or other large grain for sowing, or 5,000 kg of seed of small grain. For larger shipments an average sample shall be taken for every 10,000 kg of large grains or 5,000 kg of seeds.

SEC. 5. Concerns the sampling of stock tonics and artificial fertilizers.

SEC. 6 (1) SHIPMENTS OF SEEDS IN SACKS

In shipments up to 10 sacks, small samples are drawn from top, middle, and bottom of each sack with the hands or a suitable instrument. In larger shipments, small samples are drawn in the same manner from every fifth sack, but from at least 10 sacks.

The small samples must be thoroughly mixed together on a dry clean floor or in a suitable container.

Out of the average sample so obtained, two or more samples of the aforementioned size are to be taken for analysis. Any finer or thinner parts present easily fall to the bottom. That this shall occur also in the samples for analysis

in the same proportion as it happens in the original average sample must receive accurate attention.

The size of the sample for analysis should be: Species of grass, beets, carrots, at least 100g; clover, turnips, kohlrabi, and the like, at least 150g; corn, peas, and other large seeds, at least 500g.

The samples are placed in linen bags or strong double paper bags and are then sealed and marked to show:

- (a) The designation of the merchandise;
- (b) The seller's name (or, in case the sample is taken by the customs service, the importer's name);
- (c) The size of the shipment and any special marks or numbers;
- (d) Place and date of sampling;
- (e) Name of sampler.

One sample is sent to the competent district control station; the other is retained or sent to the seller or importer, as the case may be.

(2) UNPACKED SHIPMENTS OF SEED

From different places and depths in the shipment of seed at least 10 small samples are drawn; these are blended and handled as indicated in paragraph (1).

If the seed is particularly damp and it is of importance to get a dependable record of the water content of the merchandise, a special (extra) sample must be sent in to determine the water content. This sample must be packed in a light container (glass, tin box). Such a sample is not suitable for determining the germinability, as this may have been impaired en route.

IMPORTATION OF ELMS PROHIBITED

Until further notice *Graphium ulmi* Schwarz will be regarded as a fungus which is dangerous to plants, shrubs, or trees.

The importation of plants of any species of the genus *Ulmus* is prohibited. (Royal resolution of Mar. 21, 1930.)

IMPORTATION OF FLOWER BULBS PROHIBITED

Until further notice, the importation of flower bulbs from foreign countries is prohibited unless permission is granted by the Department of Agriculture (Landbruksdepartementet, Oslo, Norway). (Royal resolution of Apr. 29, 1932.)

IMPORTATION OF HOP PLANTS OR CUTTINGS PROHIBITED

ARTICLE 1. Until further notice, the fungus *Pseudoperonospora humuli* shall be deemed dangerous to plants, shrubs, or trees.

ART. 2. The importation of living plants or cuttings of hops (*Humulus lupulus*) shall be prohibited.

ART. 3. This resolution becomes effective immediately.

Exceptions may be granted by the Department of Agriculture under conditions prescribed by that Department. (Royal resolution of Feb. 3, 1933.)

MARCH 16, 1933.

B.P.Q.—346 (Revised Mar. 16, 1933; superseding B.P.Q.—346 issued Dec. 10, 1932, and supplement no. 1).

EUROPEAN CORN BORER

STATE REGULATIONS

The regulations outlined below are those issued by various States subsequent to the revocation of the Federal quarantine on account of the European corn borer. The compilation is prepared in response to requests for such information but is not intended to be used independently of or as a substitute for the quarantines and is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The quarantines themselves should be consulted for the exact wording of legal orders. It should be understood that the Bureau of Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture is not in a position to give explanatory information concerning State quarantines. Inquiries as to the interpretation of such restrictions, or requests for the full text of orders should be addressed

to the appropriate official of the State concerned. (See list of State officials on page 170.) It is also possible that quarantine orders or revisions have been issued which have not reached the Department.

INFESTED STATES

All the States which have enacted quarantines place the regulations on the entry of the restricted articles from any part of the following States: Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.

The Oklahoma quarantine includes Wisconsin among the States from which shipments of such articles are restricted.

The Tennessee quarantine includes Kentucky, Virginia, and Wisconsin, among the States from which shipments of such articles are restricted, and the California quarantine includes Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The quarantines of Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas apply to the 13 above-listed States, and also to any other States in which the corn borer may be found.

STATES WHICH HAVE ENACTED QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

SUMMARY OF QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

The orders in the following summary are divided into three groups, as the various States have issued different types of quarantine regulations.

GROUP 1. EMBARGO⁸—NO CERTIFICATE

The State of Wyoming prohibits entirely the entry of the following articles from the infested States.

Restricted articles.—Cornstalks, corn on the cob, cobs or any other debris of corn, broomcorn, all sorghums and Sudan grass (except the clean shelled seeds of these plants), celery, beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat or rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemums, asters, cosmos, zinnias, hollyhocks, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladioli and dahlias except the bulbs or corms "which are free from other plant growth whether grown or stored in the infested district."

GROUP 2. STATES ACCEPTING ONLY FEDERAL CERTIFICATES

Quarantines largely uniform have been issued by the following States which require Federal certificates for entry of the restricted articles: Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Louisiana, Nevada,⁸ Oregon,⁸ and Utah.

Restrictions.—Cornstalks, ears, cobs, or other parts or debris of corn and broomcorn plants, or sorghums and Sudan grass (except clean, shelled corn, broomcorn seed, sorghum seed, and Sudan-grass seed) are not certified by Federal inspectors for movement from the infested States. The Colorado quarantine provides, however, that they may enter that State without certification, when manufactured or processed in such a manner as to eliminate all risk of carrying the borer.

Lima beans in the pod, green-shell beans in the pod (of the variety known as Cranberry or Horticultural), beets with tops, rhubarb,⁹ cut flowers, or entire plants of chrysanthemums, asters, gladioli, and dahlias, except the bulbs or corms without stems, are accepted by States in group 2 when certified by a duly authorized Federal inspector to be free from the borer, and are contained in a car, box, or other container to which is attached a copy of said certificate. Articles named in this paragraph may be admitted into Colorado, however, either when so certified or when manufactured or processed.

⁸ Embargoes formerly placed by Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Louisiana, South Dakota, and Utah have been modified (see groups 2 and 3) and a similar modification is pending with respect to the Nevada regulations; in the case of Oregon arrangements have been made administratively to accept certification.

⁹ The Louisiana quarantine does not include rhubarb.

GROUP 3. STATE CERTIFICATES ACCEPTED ON CERTAIN PRODUCTS

Regulative quarantines, largely uniform, have been issued by the following States: Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Restrictions.—Except as provided under subsections (1)–(3) below, the following articles are not admitted to the States in group 3 unless they have been manufactured or processed in such a manner as to eliminate all risk of carrying the European corn borer:

Class (a).—Cornstalks, ears, cobs, or other parts or debris of corn or broom-corn plants, sorghums, and Sudan grass (except clean, shelled corn,¹⁰ broom-corn seed, sorghum seed, and Sudan-grass seed), which have originated in the infested States.

Except as provided under subsections (3)–(7) below, the following articles are not admitted to the States in group 3 unless they have been manufactured or processed as provided above, or unless they have been inspected by a duly authorized State or Federal inspector and certified to be free from the European corn borer, and are contained in a car, box, or other container to which is attached a copy of said certificate.

Class (b).—Celery, beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat or rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemums, asters, cosmos, zinnias, hollyhocks, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladioli and dahlias except the roots, bulbs, or corms thereof without stems, which have been grown or stored in the infested States. The South Dakota quarantine also places these requirements on spinach.

Exceptions.—(1) The South Dakota quarantine applies to “all parts of the plant” in the case of corn and broomcorn and makes no reference to the exemption of shelled corn or seeds.

(2) The States of Florida, Mississippi, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Texas accept articles of class (a) when certified as provided above or when manufactured or processed.

(3) The Illinois and Virginia quarantines place oat and rye straw in class (a) instead of class (b). They also provide for the admittance of seed corn on the cob in small quantities for exhibition purposes under certificate, in the case of Illinois, that it has been subjected to a temperature of 150° F. for not less than 3 hours; and in the case of Virginia, that it has been processed in such a manner as to eliminate risk of carrying the European corn borer.

(4) Celery is omitted from the list of restricted articles under the quarantines of Florida, Kentucky, and Texas.

(5) Cosmos, zinnia, and hollyhock are omitted from the list of restricted articles under the quarantines of Florida, Mississippi, and Texas.

(6) Oat and rye straw is omitted from the list of restricted articles under the quarantines of Florida, Mississippi, and Texas.

(7) The South Carolina quarantine does not provide for the acceptance of articles of class (b) when manufactured or processed. They must be certified.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO CANADA

Shipments to Canada.—Shipments of cleaned shelled corn, either for seed or feed, and cleaned seed of broomcorn may enter Canada, if accompanied by a certificate of inspection, signed by an authorized Federal or State official, to the effect that the shipment in question is free from infestation with the European corn borer.

Shipments from Canada.—Federal Quarantine No. 41 (revised) prohibits the importation into the United States from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, and certain other articles, except that permits may be issued by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine for the importation of “broomcorn for manufacturing brooms or similar articles made of broomcorn, clean shelled corn, and clean seed of the other plants covered.”

¹⁰ Not exempt under the South Dakota quarantine. See subsection (1).

A number of States include part or all of Canada in the area quarantined, but reference to such restrictions is not included herein as State restrictions on foreign commerce are considered unconstitutional.

For further information as to restrictions on shipments to Canada, apply to Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

For further information as to shipments from Canada, apply to Bureau of Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

References.—The State orders of the various groups have the following titles, and information concerning the orders may be secured from the officers named:

Arizona—State entomologist, Phoenix, Ariz., Quarantine Order No. 12 and Amendment No. 1, effective January 17, 1933.

Arkansas—State plant board, Little Rock, Ark., Quarantine No. 11 and rule 64, effective January 16, 1933.

California—Chief quarantine officer, Sacramento, Calif., Quarantine Order No. 15 (new series), effective March 10, 1933.

Colorado—State entomologist, Fort Collins, Colo., Quarantine Order No. 4 (second series) as amended, effective February 17, 1933.

Florida—State plant board of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., rule 32, effective August 16, 1932.

Georgia—State entomologist, Atlanta, Ga., regulation 36 (revised), effective January 12, 1933.

Illinois—State department of agriculture, Springfield, Ill., a proclamation by the governor, effective July 27, 1932.

Iowa—State entomologist, Ames, Iowa, Warning and Quarantine No. 3, effective July 25, 1932.

Kansas—State entomological commission, Topeka, Kans., Quarantine No. 5, effective August 5, 1932.

Kentucky—State entomologist, Lexington, Ky., Quarantine No. 1, effective October 10, 1932.

Louisiana—State entomologist, Baton Rouge, La., European corn borer quarantine (revised), effective January 16, 1933.

Mississippi—State plant board, State College, Miss., rule 49 (amended), effective September 13, 1932.

Missouri—Plant commissioner, Jefferson City, Mo., Quarantine No. 3, effective July 20, 1932.

Nebraska—State department of agriculture, Lincoln, Nebr., Quarantine No. 2, effective July 29, 1932.

Nevada—State quarantine officer, Reno, Nev., a proclamation by the governor, effective September 1, 1932. Modification proposed.

New Mexico—Head of biology, College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts, State College, N.Mex., Quarantine No. 9, effective September 22, 1932.

Oklahoma—State plant board, Oklahoma City, Okla., plant board Quarantine No. 9 (amended), effective September 14, 1932.

Oregon—Director of agriculture, Agricultural Building, Salem, Oreg., Quarantine Order No. 26 (new series), effective October 11, 1932.

South Carolina—State crop pest commission, Clemson College, S.C., Quarantine regulation on account of the European corn borer, effective October 1, 1932.

South Dakota—Secretary of agriculture, Pierre, S.Dak., Quarantine No. 2 (revised), effective March 7, 1933.

Tennessee—Commissioner of agriculture, Nashville, Tenn., Notice of Quarantine No. 6 (first revision), effective November 1, 1932.

Texas—Commissioner of agriculture, Austin, Tex., Emergency Quarantine Proclamation No. 71, effective July 25, 1932.

Utah—Commissioner of agriculture, Salt Lake City, Utah, Quarantine No. 11 (amended), effective February 9, 1933.

Virginia—Commissioner of agriculture and immigration, Richmond, Va., Quarantine No. 2, effective January 26, 1933.

Washington—Director of agriculture, Olympia, Wash., Quarantine No. 18 (new series), effective January 24, 1933.

Wisconsin—State entomologist, Madison, Wis., Quarantine No. 4 (fourth revision), effective August 19, 1932.

Wyoming—Commissioner of agriculture, Cheyenne, Wyo., Quarantine Order No. 5, effective November 1, 1932.

TABLE 3.—*Synopsis of State regulations on account of the European corn borer, March 16, 1933*

State of destination	Group	Order	Restrictions on—			From—
			Cornstalks, ears, plants of corn, broomcorn, sorghum, Sudan grass (except shelled corn, ¹ broom-corn seed, sorghum seed, and Sudan-grass seed)	Lima beans, green-shell beans, beans with tops, rhubarb, cut flowers and plants of chrysanthemums and aster, cut flowers and plants of gladioli and dahlia except corms or roots	Celery, string and wax beans, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, oat and rye straw, spinach, ²	
Arizona	2	Quarantine no. 12	Embargo	Federal certificate required	None	Covered
Arkansas	3	Quarantine no. 11, rule 64	Processing required	Certificate or processing required	Certificate or processing required	do
California	2	Quarantine no. 15 (new series)	Embargo	Federal certificate required	None	do
Colorado	2	Quarantine no. 4, second series	Processing required	Processing or Federal certificate required	do	do
Florida	3	Rule 32	Certificate or processing required	Certificate or processing required	do	do
Georgia	2	Regulation 36, revised	Embargo	Federal certificate required	do	do
Illinois	3	Proclamation	Processing or heat required (see text)	Certificate or processing required	Certificate or processing required ⁴	do
Iowa	3	Quarantine no. 3	Processing required	do	do	do
Kansas	3	Quarantine no. 5	do	do	Certificate or processing required except that celery not restricted	do
Kentucky	3	Quarantine no. 1	do	do	do	do
Louisiana	2	Not numbered	Embargo	Federal certificate required (rhubarb not restricted)	None	Covered
Mississippi	3	Rule 49	Certificate or processing required	Certificate or processing required	Certificate or processing required for celery. No restriction on others	do
Missouri	3	Quarantine no. 3	Processing required	do	Certificate or processing required	do
Nebraska	3	Quarantine no. 2	do	do	do	do

¹ Shelled corn and seeds are not exempt under the South Dakota quarantine.² Only South Dakota includes spinach in the restricted articles.³ The California quarantine lists Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and Wisconsin as infested, but does not cover "States hereafter becoming infested".⁴ For special Illinois restrictions on oat and rye straw, see text.

TABLE 3.—*Synopsis of State regulations on account of the European corn borer, March 16, 1933—Continued*

State of destination	(Group)	Order	Restrictions on—			From—	
			Cornstalks, ears, plants of corn, broomcorn, sorghums, Sudan grass (except shelled corn, broom-corn seed, sorghum seed, and Sudan-grass seed)	Lima beans, green-shell beans, beets with tops, rhubarb, cut flowers and plants of chrysanthemums and aster, cut flowers and plants of gladioli and dahlia except corms or roots	Celery, string and wax hollyhock, oat and rye straw, spinach	Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia	Other States later found infested
Nevada	2	Proclamation	Embargo.	Federal certificate required.	None	Covered	Covered.
New Mexico	3	Quarantine no. 9	Processing required	Certificate or processing required.	Certificate or processing required.	do.	Not covered.
Oklahoma	3	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Covered. ³
Oregon	2	Quarantine Order no. 26 (new series).	Embargo.	Federal certificate required.	None	do.	Not covered.
South Carolina	3	Regulation 1 CB	Processing required	Certificate required	Certificate required	do.	Covered.
South Dakota	3	Quarantine no. 2, revised	Certificate or processing required.	Certificate or processing required.	Certificate or processing required.	do.	Do.
Tennessee	3	Quarantine no. 6, revised	do.	do.	do. ⁶	do.	Covered. ^(c)
Texas	3	Emergency Quarantine Proclamation 71.	do.	do.	None	do.	Covered.
Utah	2	Quarantine no. 11 amended.	Embargo	Federal certificate required	do.	do.	Not covered.
Virginia	3	Quarantine no. 2	Processing required (see text).	Certificate or processing required.	Certificate or processing required. ⁷	do.	Do.
Washington	3	Quarantine no. 18 (new series).	Processing required	do.	Embargo.	do.	Do.
Wisconsin	3	Quarantine no. 4, revised	do.	Embargo.	Embargo.	do.	Do.
Wyoming	1	Quarantine no. 5	Embargo.	Embargo.	Embargo.	do.	Do.

³ The Oklahoma quarantine lists Wisconsin as an infested State and covers "any other State hereafter becoming infested".⁶ The Tennessee quarantine lists Kentucky, Virginia, and Wisconsin as infested States, but does not cover "States hereafter becoming infested". Tennessee also limits restrictions on beans to lima and shell beans.⁷ For special Virginia restrictions on oat and rye straw, see text.

PERMITS POTATO IMPORTS FROM SPAIN

(Press notice)

JANUARY 26, 1933.

Spain, including the Canary Islands, has been added to the list of countries from which potatoes may be shipped to the United States, the United States Department of Agriculture has announced. The Bureau of Plant Quarantine finds that Spain has met all the conditions of regulation 2 of the Regulations Governing the Importation of Potatoes into the United States. Spain has also presented evidence that Spain and the Canary Islands are free from potato wart and other injurious potato diseases and insect pests which are new to the United States or not widely prevalent in this country. In consequence the bureau will issue, after February 1, permits for the entry of potatoes grown in Spain or in the Canary Islands.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the bureau during the period January 1 to March 31, 1933, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper Federal authorities for violations of the plant quarantine act, as follows:

JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the *United States v. the Merchants and Miners Transportation Co.*, in the interstate transportation of 3 lots of apples from points in the regulated area to points outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25 on each of 3 counts, and costs.

In the case of the *United States v. Robert J. Gibbons*, Mount Holly, N.J., doing business as The Wren's Nest, Pemberton, N.J., in the interstate shipment of nursery stock from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was placed on probation for 6 months.

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Mr. Longmire.....	Brownville, Tex.....	30 avocados with seed.....	\$5
Evaristo Yanez.....	El Paso, Tex.....	4 guavas.....	1
Mrs. R. D. Martinez.....	Laredo, Tex.....	3 plants.....	

ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE

LEE A. STRONG, *Chief of Bureau.*

A. S. HOYT, *Assistant Chief.*

B. CONNOR, *Business Manager.*

R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Informational Officer.*

E. R. SASSCER, *in Charge Foreign Plant Quarantines.*

S. B. FRACKER, *in Charge Domestic Plant Quarantines.*

LON A. HAWKINS, *in Charge Technological Division.*

A. F. BURGESS, *in Field Charge Gipsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Quarantine (Headquarters, Greenfield, Mass.).*

L. H. WORTHLEY, *in Field Charge European Corn Borer Project (Headquarters, Eastern Section, South Norwalk, Conn.; Western Section, Springfield, Ohio).*

L. H. WORTHLEY, *in Field Charge Japanese Beetle Quarantine (Headquarters, South Norwalk, Conn.).*

R. E. McDONALD, *in Field Charge Pink Bollworm and Thurberia Weevil Quarantines (Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.).*

B. L. BOYDEN, *in Field Charge Date Scale Quarantine (Headquarters, Indio, Calif.).*

P. A. HOIDALE, *in Field Charge Mexican Fruit Worm Quarantine (Headquarters Harlingen, Tex.).*

United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

APRIL-JUNE 1933

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO BLACK STEM-RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 38)

P.Q.C.A.—320 (revised), supplement no. 1.

JUNE 1, 1933.

BARBERRIES AND MAHONIAS CLASSIFIED UNDER BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

P.Q.C.A.—320, as revised August 15, 1932, is hereby modified by transferring *Berberis gilgiana* and *B. sanguinea* from group D to group B. The effect of this change is to authorize permittees under this quarantine to produce and ship interstate these two additional species of *Berberis* to the 13 protected States under their Federal permits.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE (FOREIGN) (NO. 41)

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 41 (SECOND REVISION), GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF INDIAN CORN OR MAIZE, BROOCCORN, AND SEEDS OF RELATED PLANTS (T. D. 46335)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., April 21, 1933.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of Notice of Quarantine No. 41, with revised regulations, on account of the European corn borer and other dangerous insects and plant diseases, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, which became effective March 1, 1933, and supersedes all previous decisions [editions] and amendments of this quarantine, is published for the information and guidance of customs officials and others concerned.

FRANK DOW,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

[Then follows the full text of the quarantine and revised regulations.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

B.P.Q.—352

JUNE 26, 1933.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—COMMERCIALY PACKED APPLES UNDER THE JAPANESE-BEETLE-QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

Under regulation 5 of the Japanese-beetle-quarantine regulations, "commercially packed shipments of apples in any quantity" are exempt from the certification requirements applying to other lots of apples of over 15 pounds to the shipment transported from the regulated areas to outside points.

In interpreting this provision the term "commercially packed" will include:

"(a) All apples in closed barrels, boxes, or baskets, of sizes and types customarily used in the apple trade;

"(b) Apples in open packages when such apples have been graded in accordance with the official standards for apples promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture or in accordance with any official grades authorized by the State in which the apples were grown and when the containers are marked with such grade. The so-called 'unclassified' grade is not, however, considered a grade within the meaning of this definition, and apples in open packages so marked are not considered commercially packed."

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO NARCISSUS-BULB QUARANTINE (NO. 62)

B.P.Q.—353

JUNE 26, 1933.

SUPPLEMENTARY ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—NARCISSUS TREATMENT AND PEST SUPPRESSION

The following instructions are issued to supplement circulars B.P.Q.—337 and B.P.Q.—338, and to interpret certain points on which question has arisen.

GENERAL STATEMENT

In general, the provisions of circular B.P.Q.—337 are mandatory throughout. In certain sections, however, such terms as "should" were used where the recommendations were primarily for the protection of the grower—such as ad-

vice concerning care in the use of cyanide, and preventing injury to the bulbs by treating at the proper time of year. In cases where the administrative instructions use the term "should" inspectors are justified in making exceptions where such exceptions seem necessary and where the grower has a full realization of the dangers or disadvantages involved.

INSPECTIONS

The authority of inspectors to refuse to make eelworm inspections in "weedy" fields relates to instances where the fields are so filled with weeds and grass as to prevent the inspector from finding eelworm infestations satisfactorily.

In cases where the grower or his employees are roguing the field or sorting out culls in dormant bulbs, in advance of the inspector, the rogues and culls are to be held for the inspector's examination if he desires. Such rogues and culls should be destroyed as promptly as possible after examination. One method of accomplishing such destruction is burying the bulbs deeply and covering them with quicklime and then with soil.

Dormant inspection for eelworm is especially important where certain stocks are under suspicion, but where the inspector has failed to find eelworm infestation in the field. Some of these conditions are:

(1) Where the lot of bulbs concerned was given hot-water treatment the previous year;

(2) Where the bulbs were produced by a grower whose premises have been known to be infested in previous years;

(3) Where the bulbs were produced in the vicinity of another variety in which infestation was discovered; or

(4) Where through purchase or otherwise the complete previous history of the stock concerned is unknown.

If the number of inspectors in a State or district is not large enough to enable them to examine carefully 10 percent of every lot of dormant bulbs within the State or district, such dormant inspection may be limited to bulbs of the four special classes named above.

Dormant inspection is not required where infestation has already been found in the same lot in the field, as such bulbs must be treated in any event.

The Bureau has been asked whether there are not some conditions under which the inspector is justified in dividing unusually large blocks of a single variety, requiring treatment of an infested portion, and, in the absence of visible eelworm infestation, certifying the remainder as free from infestation without treatment. Such division is justified only when there is definite evidence that the eelworm infestation discovered in the infested portion of the block is both (a) extremely scarce, and (b) definitely of the current season's origin. A current season infestation in one end of a block may result from the flow of irrigation water from an infested variety past the ends of the rows of a previously uninfested variety. Where such infestation is very slight, where the location is one on which bulbs had not previously been grown, and where reasonable care has been used to avoid carrying infestation during cultivation and at other times on tools and the clothing of laborers, the inspector is authorized to make provision for the digging, separate handling, and treatment of the infested portion of the field. If no eelworm is found on dormant inspection in the apparently uninfested sections, permits may then be issued for the latter without requiring treatment.

In no case in which either the bulbs or the premises have been infested before—whether the bulbs were treated or not—could such a division of a block be authorized. Experience has shown that in such cases the finding of infestation is ordinarily due to a carry-over from previous years, and the inspector, if finding one or more infested bulbs in the block, is compelled to assume that such carry-over has taken place in a larger number of narcissus than actually show spikkels.

TREATMENTS FOR BULB FLIES

The construction details given for fumigation chambers are mandatory except that several different types of construction are indicated and the growers may choose between them.

In addition to the warnings outlined in circular B.P.Q.—337, care must also be taken to avoid explosion. Such explosion has occurred where an electric

heater with open wiring was employed to bring up the temperature of the fumigation chamber during treatment and where a relatively high concentration of cyanide gas being generated from sulphuric acid and sodium cyanide came into direct contact with such wiring.

The commercial calcium cyanide prescribed in circular 337, in addition to being of the "slow-evolving type", has a content of 40 to 50 percent of pure calcium cyanide, and is of the so-called "granular type."

VAPOR-HEAT TREATMENT FOR BULB FLIES

It has been demonstrated by the Bureau of Entomology of this Department that the vapor-heat treatment properly applied will destroy all immature stages of the greater bulb fly, *Merodon equestris*. Based upon data furnished by that Bureau, the following method of treatment is authorized if desired in lieu of the hot-water treatment or fumigation for this bulb fly:

Heating the bulbs contained in the tray in a chamber of approved design by means of conditioned air to a temperature of 110° F. at the approximate center of the bulb and holding them at that temperature for a period of 2 hours. The temperature to be determined by distance thermometers of an approved design in six or more locations in the treating chamber.

The treating apparatus must be so constructed that the temperature of the bulbs is raised evenly to 110° F. with a variation of not more than 2° in the temperature in the air in different parts of the room at any time after it has been in operation 30 minutes. It must be equipped to maintain the temperature automatically after it reaches 110°, with a variation of not more than 1° from 110° in the load throughout the treating period of 2 hours. The equipment must have sufficient capacity to heat a full load of bulbs from 60° to 110° in 6 hours, and must be provided with facilities for maintaining the air circulated through the room saturated with water vapor without the presence of free water in the air. A heater, so that warm, dry air can be circulated through the load after the sterilization is completed, should be installed in the air conditioner.

While the performance of equipment for applying this process and the distance thermometers for determining the temperature will be carefully checked, and the equipment approved only after it is shown that it will apply the treatment properly, the shippers will not be limited to any particular type.

The general requirements for furnishing the proper conditions for this treatment are a source of steam at approximately 15 pounds pressure, an air conditioner, consisting of a blower of sufficient capacity, a conditioning chamber in which air, water, and steam can be mixed together to bring the air at the proper temperature to saturation, together with an automatic control for maintaining constant temperature. The blower must be of sufficient capacity to force conditioned air at a temperature of 110° F. through the bulbs in large volume. At least four changes of air per minute through the treating chamber are necessary to provide the proper conditions for the treatment.

The distance thermometers must be accurate to within one half degree Fahrenheit and of the type that will make possible reading the temperature of the bulbs in any part of the treating chamber within one half degree Fahrenheit without opening the chamber. The bulbs of these thermometers must be of such design that they may be inserted into the narcissus bulbs and so that the temperature at the approximate center of the bulb can be obtained. Distance thermometers calibrated for direct reading of the temperature in degrees Fahrenheit may be found easier to use than other types. Temperature readings should be made at 15-minute intervals and an accurate record of the temperatures maintained.

Specifications for equipment which has successfully met these requirements, and information as to where the parts may be secured, will be furnished to State inspectors on request, and interested growers or dealers may secure such information through them. Possible disappointment or loss through the purchase of equipment which might later prove ineffective may thus be avoided.

TREATMENTS FOR EELWORMS

Hot-water treatment is to be supervised by the inspector. In case of insufficient inspection personnel, an inspector may authorize the owner of the bulbs to proceed with treatment for limited periods in the inspector's absence, mak-

ing the grower himself or one of his competent employees responsible. Records are to be kept of the temperature of the water at 15-minute intervals during the entire period of treatment, and when the inspector is absent such records are to be kept by the grower or employee in charge. Except where a grower has been definitely authorized by an inspector to proceed, treatment carried out in the inspector's absence is not considered as fulfilling the requirements for the issuance of Federal permits.

In that paragraph of the discussion of hot-water treatment entitled "Process" in circular B.P.Q.—337, it is stated that hot-water treatment is required either if eelworm infestation has been found "or if the inspector has been unable to determine to his full satisfaction that the narcissus are free from eelworms." This latter clause refers to cases where the inspector is authorized in the Instructions to assume infestation, as in the case of weedy fields, or instances where the grower or his employees are themselves roguing the fields for eelworm infestations in advance of the inspector, and other similarly authorized cases.

CHANGE IN PRESOAKING REQUIREMENT

In the case of bulbs which have dried for more than 3 weeks, circular B.P.Q.—337 stated that "they should be soaked for 12 hours in cold water before being treated." The advisory expression "should" was used in place of making this a specific requirement, as experimental tests of the effect of such presoaking on many varieties had not been completed. Presoaking for a 2-hour period has been used commercially, however, for several years in certain sections. The former recommendation is now modified to provide that such presoaking for 2 hours is a definite requirement in the case of bulbs which are to be treated after having dried for more than approximately 3 weeks.

FIELD SANITATION

In addition to the recommendations of circular B.P.Q.—337, it is advantageous to dig all the healthy varieties and blocks first, and to store them in a separate section of the shed. This aids in preventing the spread of eelworms on tools and containers. Trays of infested varieties should never be placed on the same rack above uninfested lots.

Except as modified or interpreted in this circular, the provisions of circulars B.P.Q.—337 and B.P.Q.—338 are considered as binding on inspectors as conditions of certification for the interstate movement of narcissus bulbs under Federal plant quarantine no. 62.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (NO. 37)

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

T.D. 43980, PUBLISHING A LIST OF NAMES OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CANADIAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE QUALIFIED TO INSPECT AND CERTIFY PLANTS AMENDED (T.D. 46431) ¹

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., May 29, 1933.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The published list of official representatives of the Canadian Department of Agriculture who are qualified and authorized to inspect and certify nursery stock, plants, and seeds for shipment from Canada to the United States in accordance with the rules and regulations supplemental to quarantine no. 37 (U.S. Department of Agriculture), is amended by removing the name of C. S. Thompson and substituting the name of W. R. Lapp, who has been designated as district inspector at the port of Windsor, Ontario.

FRANK DOW,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

¹ For complete list see S.R.A.—P.Q.C.A. No. 103, April-June 1930, p. 74.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO PACKING-MATERIALS QUARANTINE (NO. 69)

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 69

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This amendment, which is made concurrent with the date on which the quarantine first becomes effective, has relation only to the list of prohibited materials, permitting exceptions to be made therefrom in the case of specific packing materials in which it is judged that the pest risk has been reduced or eliminated by the method of preparation, process, or manufacture.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 69

[Approved June 28, 1933; effective July 1, 1933]

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315) as amended, it is ordered that section 1 of Notice of Quarantine No. 69, approved February 20, 1933, effective July 1, 1933, be and the same is hereby amended to read:

1. On and after July 1, 1933, the following plants and plant products, when used as packing materials, are prohibited entry into the United States from the countries and localities named:

- (a) Rice straw, hulls, and chaff; from all countries.
- (b) Corn and allied plants (maize, sorghum, broomcorn, Sudan grass, napier grass, jobs-tears, teosinte, Polytoca, Sclerachne, Chionachne); all parts, from all countries except Mexico, and the countries of Central America, the West Indies, and South America.
- (c) Cotton and cotton products (lint, waste, seed cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed hulls); from all countries.
- (d) Sugarcane: all parts of the plant including bagasse, from all countries.
- (e) Bamboo; leaves and small shoots, from all countries.
- (f) Leaves of plants; from all countries.
- (g) Forest litter; from all countries.
- (h) Soil containing an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter, from all countries, except such types of soil or earth as are authorized as safe for packing by the rules and regulations promulgated supplemental to this quarantine.

Exceptions to the above prohibitions may be authorized in the case of specific materials which have been so prepared, manufactured, or processed that in the judgment of the inspector no pest risk is involved in their entry.

This amendment shall be effective on and after July 1, 1933.

Done at the city of Washington this 28th day of June 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

R. G. TUGWELL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO SEED- OR PADDY-RICE QUARANTINE (NO. 55)

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

REVISION OF QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS COVERING IMPORTATION OF SEED OR PADDY RICE (T.D. 46373)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., May 2, 1933.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of Notice of Quarantine No. 55, revised (seed- or paddy-rice quarantine), with revised regulations, adding rice straw and rice hulls to

the articles prohibited entry, amplifying the definition of seed or paddy rice, and making provision for the importation of seed or paddy rice from Mexico by mail, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture to become effective July 1, 1933, is published for the information and guidance of customs officials and others concerned.

FRANK DOW,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

[Then follows the full text of the revised quarantine and regulations.]

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

WYOMING DISCONTINUES TERMINAL INSPECTION

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, April 10, 1933.

POSTMASTER.

MY DEAR SIR: The State entomologist of Wyoming has advised that as the recent Legislature of Wyoming made no provision for nursery-stock inspection, parcels of plants and plant products upon arriving at the post office of address may be delivered to the addressee without first being subjected to terminal inspection under section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations.

You will, therefore, please be governed accordingly in future.

Very truly yours,

C. B. EILFENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

GEORGIA DISCONTINUES TERMINAL INSPECTION

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, June 15, 1933.

POSTMASTER.

MY DEAR SIR: The State entomologist of Georgia has requested that parcels of plants or plant products addressed for delivery in the State of Georgia be not sent for terminal inspection in future. Therefore, parcels of plants and plant products arriving at the office of address may be delivered to the addressee without first being subjected to terminal inspection under section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations.

You will, therefore, please be governed accordingly in future.

Very truly yours,

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

PUERTO RICO INAUGURATES TERMINAL INSPECTION

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, May 16, 1933.

The island of Puerto Rico has established a place for terminal inspection under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1915, embodied in section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, of the following plants and plant products:

All florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products in the raw or unmanufactured state including field, vegetable, and flower seeds; also cotton lint.

All postmasters are, therefore, informed that packages containing any plants or plant products addressed to places in the island of Puerto Rico may be accepted for mailing only when plainly marked so that the contents may be readily ascertained by an inspection of the outside thereof. The law makes the failure so to mark such parcels an offense punishable by a fine of not more than \$100.

Postmasters within the island of Puerto Rico shall be governed strictly by the provisions of paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, in the treatment of all packages addressed for delivery at their offices containing any of the plants or plant products above described as subject to terminal inspection.

Inspection service is maintained at San Juan only.

Owing to the perishable character of plants and plant products, the packages containing such matter must be given prompt attention.

Any failure of compliance with the foregoing instructions or with the provisions of section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, coming to the attention of any postmaster should be reported to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification.

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

B.P.Q.—351 (superseding H.B.—212)

APRIL 12, 1933.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MOVEMENT OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS THROUGH THE MAILS

The following regulations have been established by the Post Office Department, in conference with the Department of Agriculture, to govern the movement through the mails of the plant material named (Postal Guide 1932, pp. 17-19).

"Plants and plant products, including all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots, may be admitted to the mails only when accompanied with a certificate from a State or Government inspector to the effect that the nursery or premises from which such stock is shipped has been inspected within a year and found free from injurious insects and plant diseases, and the parcel containing such stock is plainly marked to show the nature of the contents and the name and address of the sender (sec. [595 (2)], Postal Laws and Regulations).

"Terminal inspection of plants and plant products addressed to Arizona, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, [Louisiana], Mississippi, Montana, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, and Washington is required. (See sec. [596] Postal Laws and Regulations, and instructions in the supplements to Postal Guide.) All parcels addressed to the States named must be plainly marked on the outside to show the exact nature of their contents.

"*Plant quarantines.*—When the United States Department of Agriculture, under authority of the Plant Quarantine Act, quarantines any State or area on account of a plant disease or insect infestation, the mailing of plants or plant products from such State or area is subject to the restrictions imposed by such order."

Full information regarding any or all plant quarantines may be secured by addressing the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Washington, D.C. The correspondent should state the nature of the material which it is expected to move, and the points from and to which it is to be sent.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

MAY 15, 1933.

P.Q.C.A.—289, supplement no. 1

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS
INTO ITALYIMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF PLANTS AND FRUITS OF CACTI AND OF PLANTS, AND
PARTS THEREOF, OF CERTAIN CONIFERS

The Italian ministerial order of December 20, 1932, effective March 1, 1933, prohibits the importation into, and transit through, Italy, of the following:

(a) Plants and fruits of cacti from any country whatever, on account of the danger of introducing insects, fungi, or bacteria injurious to prickly pear (*Opuntia ficus indica*).

(b) Plants and parts of plants of conifers of the genera *Abies*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, and *Tsuga*.

The importation of plants and parts of plants belonging to other genera of conifers is permitted if the shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the plant protection service of the country of origin in the Italian or French language, affirming that the said plants and parts thereof, and the locality in which they were grown, are free from injurious diseases and pests, and especially from *Rhabdochline pseudotsugae*. The same certificate must also indicate the origin of the goods and the names of the species included in the shipment, and all necessary data for identifying the shipment.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

MAY 15, 1933.

B.P.Q.—302, revised.

SUMMARY OF THE PLANT-QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF
GERMANY

A revision of circular P.Q.C.A.—302 has become necessary because the original San Jose scale decrees of the German Republic have been superseded by the decree of November 3, 1931, and its regulatory order of November 26, 1931, restricting or prohibiting the importation of plants from the United States, among other countries, to prevent the introduction of San Jose scale, and providing for the entry of fresh fruits from the United States if found free from San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*) and from the apple maggot or fruit fly (*Rhagoletis pomonella*).

This revised summary of the plant quarantine restrictions of the German Republic has been prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, Bureau of Plant Quarantine, from his translations of the original texts, and reviewed by the German Ministry of Nourishment and Agriculture, for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products from the United States to Germany.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts; and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The German texts should be consulted.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

SUMMARY OF THE PLANT-QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF
GERMANY

OBJECTS OF GERMAN PLANT-QUARANTINE DECREES

The plant quarantine restrictions of the Republic of Germany are designed to prevent the introduction into and distribution in Germany of phylloxera (*Phylloxera vastatrix*), San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*), apple maggot

or fruit fly (*Rhagoletis pomonella*), Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*), potato wart (*Chrysophyctis endobiotica*), the cherry fly (*Rhagoletis cerasi*), the carnation leaf roller (*Tortrix pronubana*), injurious diseases and pests of flower bulbs and tubers, of conifers and seeds of conifers, of plants and parts of plants of the genus *Ulmus*, of the southern cottonwood (*Populus [canadensis] deltoides*), and of Indian azaleas (*Azalea indica*).

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Grapevine stocks and all parts of the grapevine from any country, to prevent the introduction of phylloxera. (Decree of October 31, 1879, and subsequent orders; Reichsgesetzbl. p. 303, etc.) (See p. 187.)

Living dicotyledonous plants or parts thereof from the United States and certain other countries, to prevent the introduction of San Jose scale. (Decree of November 3, 1931, and circular of November 26, 1931; Reichsgesetzbl. I: 74, 1931, p. 670, and Rundschreiben des R.M.f.E.u.L. an Länderregierungen vom 26 November 1931, II: 41, p. 258. Decree of July 8, 1932; Reichsgesetzbl. I: 45, 1932, p. 351.) (See p. 188.)

Potatoes from the United States, to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle. (Decree of February 26, 1875, and subsequent orders; Reichsgesetzbl. 135, etc.) (See pp. 191 and 192.)

Potatoes, tomatoes, eggplants, strawberries, rooted vegetables, bulbs, tubers, rhizomes, and other subterranean parts of plants; peelings, and refuse of such products; and sacks, and other materials which have been used for packing or preserving such products. Importation and transit prohibited from France. (Decree of February 23, 1932; Reichsgesetzbl. I: 13, 1932, p. 91.) (See p. 191.)

Seeds of Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) and Norway spruce (*Picea excelsa*) from any country, to prevent the introduction of diseases of those trees. (Decree of February 28, 1929; Reichsgesetzbl. I: 11, 1929, p. 76.) (See p. 189.)

Plants of the following genera from any country, to prevent the introduction of pests of those plants: Fir (*Abies*), spruce (*Picea*), pine (*Pinus*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga*), hemlock (*Tsuga*). (Decree of June 3, 1930; Reichsgesetzbl. I: 20, 1930, p. 188.) (See p. 190.)

Rooted carnations, cuttings, and cut flowers from any country, to prevent the introduction of the carnation leaf roller (*Tortrix pronubana*). (Decree of March 28, 1929; Reichsgesetzbl. 1929, I: 15, p. 83.) Entry of carnation cut flowers prohibited from March 15 to November 30, of each year. (Decree of September 30, 1932; Reichsgesetzbl. I: 68, 1932, p. 492.) (See pp. 189 and 190.)

Rooted plants of the genus *Ulmus* and the southern cottonwood (*Populus [canadensis] deltoides*), and parts thereof from any country, to prevent the introduction of pests and diseases of those plants. (Decree of February 2, 1932; Reichsgesetzbl. I: 10, 1932, p. 63.) (See p. 191.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Living plants and parts thereof, the importation of which is not prohibited by special decrees, as indicated above. Shipments of restricted plants and parts thereof are to be accompanied by phylloxera certificates and by certificates attesting the noninclusion of dicotyledonous plants (except cacti), of *Ulmus* spp., and of *Populus [canadensis] deltoides*. Certificates must be prepared in the German language and in that of the country of origin. Every shipment will be subject to inspection for San Jose scale. (Decree of July 4, 1883, and subsequent orders; Reichsgesetzbl. 153, etc. Decree of November 3, 1931; Reichsgesetzbl. I: 74, 1931, p. 670. Circular of November 26, 1931. Decree of February 2, 1932; Reichsgesetzbl. I: 10, 1932, p. 63. Decree of July 8, 1932; Reichsgesetzbl. I: 45, 1932, p. 351.) (See pp. 187, 188, and 191.)

Flowers, bulbs, corms, and tubers must be accompanied by a certificate attesting freedom from certain pests and diseases, and by the certificates prescribed for living plants and parts thereof. (Decree of July 7, 1930; Reichsgesetzbl. I: 24, 1930, p. 204.) (See p. 190.)

Indian azaleas must be accompanied by a certificate attesting freedom from certain pests and diseases, and by the certificates prescribed for living plants and parts thereof. (Decree of November 9, 1932; Reichsgesetzbl. I: 75, 1932, p. 528.) (See p. 190.)

Fresh fruits may be imported in the original pack only and are subject to inspection for San Jose scale and the apple maggot or fruit fly on arrival at

the port of entry. (Decree of November 3, 1931; Reichsgesetzbl. I:74, 1931, p. 670. Circular of November 26, 1931. Decree of July 8, 1932; Reichsgesetzbl. I:45, 1932, p. 351.) (See p. 188.)

Fresh cherries.—To prevent the introduction of the cherry fruit fly (*Rhagoletis cerasi*). Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate of freedom from that pest. (Decree of April 27, 1929; Reichsgesetzbl. I, 1929, p. 92.) (See p. 190.)

Potatoes from countries other than the United States, to prevent the introduction of the potato-wart disease. Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate of freedom from potato wart. (Decree of March 7, 1930; Reichsgesetzbl. I:6, 1930, p. 34.) (See p. 192.)

Fresh vegetables of all kinds, aerial parts of plants except fruits, from France, whose entry and transit are not prohibited by article 1 of this decree (see list under Importation Prohibited) may be imported from March 15 to November 14 of each year under certificate of origin in noninfested land. (Decree of February 23, 1932, Reichsgesetzbl. I:13, 1932, p. 91.) (See p. 191.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Subterranean parts of plants, all kinds of seeds, tropical fruits, cereals, and vegetables for food and other purposes, drugs and raw materials for technical and medicinal purposes from the United States, except as prohibited by other regulations. (Circular of November 26, 1931. Rundschreiben des RM. für E.u.L. an die Länderregierungen vom 26 Nov. 1931, II:41258.) (See p. 188.)

PHYLLOXERA RESTRICTIONS

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF GRAPEVINES BUT NOT OF GRAPES

In accordance with the provisions of the International Phylloxera Convention of Berne, November 3, 1881, the importation into Germany is prohibited of grapevine stocks and all parts of the grapevine, especially of branches with foliage.

Table grapes may be imported when packed, without grapevine leaves, in boxes, cases, baskets, or well-headed barrels, easy to inspect.

Wine grapes and grape marc may be imported only when packed in tightly closed barrels. (Decree of Oct. 31, 1879; Reichsgesetzbl., p. 303, and decree of July 4, 1883, and subsequent orders; Reichsgesetzbl., p. 153, etc.)

SHIPPER'S DECLARATION AND PHYLLOXERA CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

Shipments of live plants and parts thereof, other than grapes, the entry of which is not prohibited by the San Jose scale and other special quarantines, must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration and by a phylloxera certificate issued by a competent authority of the country of origin, as follows:

Shipper's declaration shall:

- (1) Affirm that the entire contents of the shipment are from his establishment.
- (2) Indicate the receiving point and the address of the consignee.
- (3) Affirm that no grapevines are included in the shipment.
- (4) State whether the shipment contains plants with earth on the roots.
- (5) Bear the signature of the shipper.

The phylloxera certificate shall affirm:

- (1) That the plants are from ground separated from any grapevine stocks by at least 20 meters, or by some obstacle to the roots deemed sufficient by competent authority.
- (2) That the ground itself contains no grapevines.
- (3) That the place has not been used as a depot for that plant.
- (4) That if stocks infested with phylloxera have been grown there, their radical extirpation has been effected by repeated toxic applications and by investigations for a period of 3 years, thus insuring the complete destruction of the insects and roots.

(Decree of July 4, 1883, and subsequent orders. Reichsgesetzbl. p. 153, etc.)

RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF SAN JOSE SCALE AND APPLE MAGGOT

The original San Jose scale decree of February 5, 1898, prohibited the importation into Germany of all living plants or parts thereof from the United States, but the edict of May 8, 1907, now superseded by the decree of November 3, 1931, and the circular of November 26, 1931, (Reichsgesetzbl. I: 74, 1931, p. 670, and Rundschreiben des RM.f.E.u.L. an die Länderregierungen vom 26 November, 1931, II: 41, p. 258), group plants into classes A, entry absolutely prohibited; B, importation conditional; and C, importation unrestricted; and they prescribe that fresh fruits may be imported only when found free from San Jose scale and apple maggot.

SAN JOSE SCALE RESTRICTIONS ON PLANT IMPORTATION

To prevent the introduction of San Jose scale into the German Republic, article 1 of the decree of November 3, 1931, as amended by the order of July 8, 1932, prohibits the importation of living plants and fresh parts thereof from North America, Austria, Hungary, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Hawaii, Japan, China, British India, Mesopotamia, and the Union of South Africa, except as provided in the circular of November 26, 1931.

This prohibition applies also to materials and containers which have been used for packing and storing such plants or parts of plants.

The regulations supplemental to the decree of November 3, 1931, as promulgated in the circular of November 26, 1931, group plants as follows:

(a) *Importation absolutely prohibited.*—Living dicotyledonous trees and shrubs of all species (except cacti), also seedlings, as well as portions of plants, such as cuttings, scions, layers, etc. In this group are included all fruit trees and shrubs, as well as timber and ornamental trees and shrubs of every species.

(b) *Importation conditional.*—Cacti, trees, shrubs, plants, and parts thereof, not included among the dicotyledons (except when prohibited by other regulations; for example, the importation of certain conifers, and of rooted carnations, carnation cuttings, and carnation cut flowers is prohibited), on condition that they be not packed with plants of group A and that a thorough inspection fails to establish infestation or suspicion of infestation with San Jose scale.

(c) *Importation unrestricted.*—Until further notice, all subterranean parts of plants, all kinds of seeds, tropical fruits, cereals, and vegetables for food and other purposes, drugs and raw materials for technical manufacturing purposes (except as prohibited by other regulations; for example, importation is prohibited of potatoes, diseased flower bulbs, and tubers).

Plants and parts of living plants, even in a withered state, are to be regarded as fresh, and are to be treated as living plants.

Shipments which include plants of different groups are placed in their entirety in the most restricted group.

With respect to plants falling within group A, the right is reserved, in single cases and under special conditions, to except them from the prohibition of entry when guaranty is furnished against the introduction of San Jose scale.

Living plants or parts thereof brought in by passengers as baggage or by hand are subject to the provisions of this decree.

Insofar as their entry is allowed, living plants and fresh parts thereof may be imported only through the customs ports of entry authorized for fruits.

Direct transit under customs supervision is permitted of living plants and fresh parts thereof, as well as of fresh fruits.

The fees for inspection are those established for root crops, namely, 0.01 reichsmark for each kilogram of net weight, with a minimum of 1 RM for any shipment.

FRESH FRUITS MUST BE FREE FROM SAN JOSE SCALE AND THE APPLE MAGGOT

Article 2 of the decree of November 3, 1931, prescribes that, until further notice, fresh fruits and refuse of fresh fruits, originating in the countries mentioned, may be imported only through authorized customs ports, in the original pack, and on condition that an inspection at the port of arrival at the expense of the importer, shows them to be free from San Jose scale, and that consignments from the United States of America and from Canada are not

found to be, or suspected of being, attacked by the apple maggot or fruit fly (*Rhagoletis pomonella*).

The Imperial Minister of Nourishment and Agriculture can permit exceptions to the provisions of the preceding paragraphs and prescribe the necessary safeguards.

Southern fruits, such as bananas, lemons, mandarins, oranges, pineapples, and raisins are not to be regarded as fruits for the purposes of the decree of November 3, 1931.

Dried fruits of any kind, and refuse of dried fruit, without regard to the degree of drying, do not fall within the scope of these regulations.

These provisions do not apply to fruit carried by passengers as baggage or by hand.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

On the basis of article 2 of the order for preventing the introduction of San Jose scale and the apple maggot, of November 3, 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I: 74, p. 670), it is hereby ordered:

ARTICLE 1. Fresh fruit, and fresh refuse of fruit from North America, Australia, Austria, Tasmania, New Zealand, Hawaii, Hungary, Japan, China, Mesopotamia, and the Union of South Africa until further notice and insofar as their entry is not prohibited may be imported only through the following ports:

Prussia: Chief customs office—Stettin (foreign commerce). Customs offices—Aachen Bahnhof West, Bentheim, Borken, i.W., Cranenburg, Emmerich Bahnhof, Gronau Bahnhof, Stettin Freibezirk, Straelen, Liebau Bahnhof, Oderberg Bahnhof, Mittelwalde Bahnhof. Branch customs office—Kaldenkirchen Bahnhof. Steamship landing—Emmerich I and II. Airport—Berlin, Tempelhofer Feld.

Baden: Kehl.

Bayern: Chief customs office—Lindau, Simbach.—Customs offices—Passau Bahnhof, Kufstein, München Grossmarkthalle, Salzburg.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin: Customs office—Warnemünde.

Lubeck: Chief customs office—Lübeck.

Bremen: Chief customs office—Bremerhaven. Customs offices—Bahnhof, Zollausschluss I, and Zollausschluss II in Bremen, Zollausschluss in Bremerhaven. Airport—Bremen.

Hamburg: All customs offices in Hamburg and that of Cuxhaven.

Sachsen: Customs offices—Bad Schandau for ship commerce, Bodenbach, Reitzenhain, Tetschen, Warnsdorf, Weipert.

ART. 2. The provisions of article 1 apply also to the entry of living plants and fresh parts thereof from the countries mentioned, insofar as their entry is exceptionally permitted. (Decree of November 7, 1931; Reichsministerialbl. 50, 1931, p. 80. Decree of May 14, 1932; Reichsministerialbl. 22, 1932, p. 256. Decree of July 9, 1932; Reichsministerialbl. 31, 1932, p. 443. Decree of October 29, 1932; Reichsministerialbl. 47, 1932, p. 675.)

IMPORTATION OF PINE AND SPRUCE SEEDS PROHIBITED

The importation into Germany of pine and spruce seeds and of pine and spruce cones containing seeds (tariff no. 95) is prohibited as of March 15, 1929. (Decree of February 28, 1929; Reichsgesetzblatt I: 11, 1929, p. 76.)

Amended by the decree of September 13, 1929 (Reichsgesetzbl. I: 35, 1929, p. 147), to prohibit the importation into Germany of seeds, and of cones containing seeds of the Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.), and of the Norway spruce (*Picea excelsa* Link) only: *Provided*, That these seeds may be imported into Germany in exceptional cases if the importer has obtained an import permit from the German Minister of Agriculture. Until further notice, no permit is required to import the seeds of other species of pine or spruce (*Pinus* or *Picea*).

IMPORTATION OF CARNATIONS PROHIBITED

To prevent the introduction of the carnation leaf roller, *Tortrix pronubana*, the entry of rooted carnations and carnation cuttings is prohibited until further notice. The entry of cut flowers of carnations also is prohibited from March 15 to November 30 of each year.

The Federal Minister of Nourishment and Agriculture can permit exceptions to this prohibition.

The unrestricted transit through Germany of the above-named plants under customs supervision is permitted. (Order of March 28, 1929; Reichsgesetzbl. I: 15, 1929, p. 83. Decree of September 30, 1932; Reichsgesetzbl. I: 68, 1932, p. 492.)

IMPORTATION OF FRESH CHERRIES RESTRICTED

The importation of fresh cherries attacked or suspected of being attacked by the maggot of the cherry fly (*Rhagoletis cerasi* L.) is prohibited until further notice. Shipments of this fruit must be accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the communal authorities of the place of origin and by a sanitary certificate issued by a competent official of the plant protection service of the country of origin, vouching for the freedom of the fruit from the maggot of the cherry fruit fly. Shipments will be inspected at the port of entry. Transit shipment through Germany under customs supervision is permitted. (Decree of April 27, 1929, Reichsgesetzbl. I, 1929, p. 92.)

Importation must be made through authorized ports. (Decree of April 27, 1929; Deutscher Reichsanzeiger and Preussischer Staatsanzeiger. No. 104, May 6, 1929, and later orders.)

IMPORTATION OF CONIFEROUS PLANTS RESTRICTED

The entry of coniferous plants of the following genera is prohibited until further notice: *Abies* (fir), *Picea* (spruce), *Pinus* (pine), *Pseudotsuga*, and *Tsuga*, or parts thereof.

The entry of other coniferous plants will not be allowed unless they are packed separately or mixed with each other, and unless the invoice is accompanied by a certificate issued by a competent official of the plant protection service of the country of origin, affirming, in the German language, that the shipment covered by the certificate has been thoroughly inspected by him and found free from plants of the above-mentioned genera or of parts thereof. The Minister of Nourishment and Agriculture can permit exceptions to this prohibition. Transit shipment under customs supervision is permitted. (Decree of June 3, 1930, Reichsgesetzblatt I, no. 20, 1930, p. 188.)

(The phrase "The entry of other coniferous plants will not be allowed unless they are packed separately or mixed with each other" is understood to mean that coniferous plants, other than those named above, will not be permitted entry unless those of a single genus are packed by themselves, or unless those of several genera, other than those named above, are packed together. In other words, coniferous plants of the genera above named, and nonconiferous plants, may not be included in any shipment of coniferous plants offered for importation under the provisions of this decree.)

IMPORTATION OF FLOWER BULBS AND CORMS RESTRICTED

The entry of flower bulbs and corms is not allowed, unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by a competent official of the plant protection service of the country of origin, affirming, in the German language, that the shipment has been thoroughly inspected by him and found free from the following plant diseases or insect pests: Yellow disease (*Pseudomonas hyacinthi*), Sclerotinia rot (*Sclerotinia bulborum*), black rot of bulbs (*Sclerotium tuliparum*), fire disease (*Botrytis [parasitica] tulipae*), Penicillium rot (*Penicillium* sp.), eelworm disease of bulbs (*Tylenchus [hyacinthi] dipsaci*), greater and lesser narcissus flies (*Merodon* spp. and *Eumerus* spp.), bulb mite (*Rhizoglyphus echinopus*).

Transit shipment through Germany under customs supervision is permitted. (Decree of July 7, 1930; Reichsgesetzblatt I, no. 24, 1930, p. 204.)

IMPORTATION OF AZALEA INDICA RESTRICTED

The entry of azaleas (*Azalea indica*) is not allowed, unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate in the German language and in that of the country of origin, issued by a competent official of the plant protection service of the country of origin, attesting that the shipment has been thoroughly inspected by

him and found free from the following plant diseases or insect pests: Leaf scorch of azalea (*Septoria azaleae*), azalea gall (*Exobasidium azaleae*), azalea leaf miner (*Gracilaria azaleella*), azalea tortricid (*Acalla schalleriana*).

Transit shipment through Germany under customs supervision is permitted. (Decree of November 9, 1932; Reichsgesetzbl. I: 75, 1932, p. 528.)

IMPORTATION OF ELM AND SOUTHERN COTTONWOOD PROHIBITED

The importation of rooted plants of the genus *Ulmus* and of the southern cottonwood (*Populus [canadensis] deltoides*), as well as of cuttings, scions, grafts, and other fresh parts of such plants, is prohibited until further notice.

The importation of other deciduous plants than those named in article 1, or cuttings, scions, grafts, and other fresh parts thereof, is permitted only when the consignment is accompanied by a certificate, in the German language and that of the country of origin, attesting that the shipment was inspected by him and that it does not contain plants or parts thereof above mentioned.

The Imperial Minister of Nourishment and Agriculture can grant exceptions to these provisions.

The direct transit of the above-mentioned plants and their parts is permitted under customs supervision. (Decree of February 2, 1932, Reichsgesetzbl. I: 10, 1932, p. 63.)

IMPORTATION FROM FRANCE PROHIBITED—POTATOES, TOMATOES, EGGPLANTS, STRAWBERRIES, ROOTED PLANTS OR VEGETABLES, TUBERS, BULBS, RHIZOMES, AND OTHER SUBTERRANEAN PARTS OF PLANTS

ARTICLE 1. The importation and transit are prohibited from France of potatoes, tomatoes, eggplants, strawberries, rooted plants or vegetables (with or without soil), bulbs, tubers, rhizomes, and other subterranean parts of plants, and of peelings and other refuse of such products, as well as of sacks and other materials which have been used for packing or preserving those products.

ART. 2. The importation and transit from France of fresh vegetables, and other fresh plants for cooking, of all kinds, of fresh aerial parts of plants except fruits, whose importation and transit are not prohibited by article 1, are permitted from March 15 to November 14 of each year under the following conditions:

(a) If the products were grown at a distance of not less than 200 km from the limits of the territory infested by the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*);

(b) If each shipment is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate in the form prescribed issued by an expert of the plant protection service of the country of origin in German and in the language of that country. The certificate must affirm that the products comprising the shipment have been inspected by him and found free from the potato beetle, and that within a radius of 200 km from the locality in France in which they were grown the potato beetle has not hitherto been determined.

ART. 3. The Minister of Nourishment and Agriculture can make exceptions from the provisions of articles 1 and 2. (Decree of February 23, 1932; Reichsgesetzbl. I: 13, 1932, p. 91.)

COLORADO POTATO-BEETLE QUARANTINE—IMPORTATION OF POTATOES FROM THE UNITED STATES PROHIBITED

Importation from the United States into Germany is prohibited of potatoes, potato peelings, and other potato refuse, as well as of sacks and other containers which have been used for packing potatoes. This prohibition does not apply to potatoes carried on vessels as ships' stores. (Decree of February 26, 1932, to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*.)

The importation of dried potatoes also is prohibited. (Order of March 8, 1900.)

The importation of sweetpotatoes is not restricted. (Order of August 9, 1906.)

The importation and transit of living Colorado potato beetles, at any stage of their life history, are prohibited. The Minister of Nourishment and Agriculture can permit exceptions from this prohibition. (Decree of October 7, 1932; Reichsgesetzbl. I: 69, 1932, p. 496.)

POTATO-WART RESTRICTIONS

The entry of potatoes infected with, or suspected of being infected with the potato-wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) across the customs frontiers of the German Republic is prohibited until further notice.

Until further notice, potatoes may be imported only through authorized customs districts of the German Republic and only under the following conditions:

(1) That the potatoes be forwarded in unused containers, or in bulk in cars, and that each container or car be sealed with a leaden seal of the official plant protection service of the country of origin.

(2) That each potato shipment be accompanied by a certificate in the German language and in that of the country of origin, issued by an expert of the official plant protection service of that country. Such certificate shall be valid for only 20 days from the date of issuance and shall contain the statements: (a) That the shipment was examined by an expert of the official plant protection service and was found free from wart; (b) that the shipment originated in a farm not infected with the disease, and that within a radius of 2 kilometers from the field in which the potatoes were grown no such disease has been found; (c) in the case of packages, that the packing material has not been used before; (d) that the official seal has been attached to each package or car, and a statement of the inscription of the seal; and (e) a description of the shipment, indicating the kind of potatoes comprising the shipment, the locality in which the potatoes were harvested, the weight of the shipment, kind of packing, number of containers, distinguishing marks of packages if any, or the car number, name and address of consignee and of sender.

(3) That the said examination at the customs, at the expense of the interested person, reveals the fact that there is no ground for suspicion.

Certain exemptions from the provisions under paragraph 2 are granted for imports of potatoes, especially seed potatoes, from neighboring countries within limited distances from the German frontiers.

Direct transit shipments of potatoes under customs supervision are permitted. (Decree of March 7, 1930; Deutsch. Reichsanzeiger 57, March 8, 1930, p. 1.)

MODEL CERTIFICATE

The undersigned expert of the plant protection service hereby certifies:

(1) That the potatoes contained in the shipment described below have this day been examined and found free from potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*).

(2) That the potatoes originated in a farm uninfected with potato wart, and that potato wart has not been determined within a radius of 2 kilometers from the field in which they were grown.

(3) That the containers had not previously been used.

(4) That every package (every car) had been sealed by him with a lead seal furnished with the following description of the shipment:

Variety of potato
Locality where harvested
Weight of shipment
Kind of packing
Number of packages
Distinguishing marks of packages
Car numbers
Name and address of consignee
Name and address of shipper

(Place and date)

[SEAL]

Name and title of official.

URSPRUNGS- UND GESUNDHEITSZEUGNIS FÜR KARTOFFELN

Der unterzeichnete Sachverständige des amtlichen Pflanzenschutzdienstes bescheinigt hiermit:

(1) Dass die in der unten beschriebenen Sendung enthaltenen Kartoffeln vom ihm am heutigen Tage untersucht und frei von Kartoffelkrebs (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) befunden worden sind;

(2) Dass die Kartoffeln aus einem nicht mit Kartoffelkrebs verseuchten landwirtschaftlichen Betrieb stammen und dass innerhalb eines Umkreises von zwei Kilometern von dem Felde, auf dem die Kartoffeln gewachsen sind, Kartoffelkrebs nicht festgestellt worden ist;

(3) Dass die für die Sendung verwendeten Umschliessungen unbenutzt sind;

(4) Dass jedes Packstück—jeder Wagen—von ihm mit einer Plombe mit folgender Aufschrift versehen worden ist;

Kartoffelsorte
Gemeinde, in der die Kartoffeln geerntet worden sind
Gewicht der Sendung
Art der Verpackung
Zahl der Packstücke
Bezeichnung der Packstücke
Nummer des Wagons
Name und Anschrift des Empfängers
Name und Anschrift des Absenders

(Ort und Datum)

[Dienstsiegel]

Name des amtlichen Sachverständigen

Dienststellung des Sachverständigen

P.Q.C.A.—297, supplement no. 3

JUNE 15, 1933.

PLANT-QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Governor General of the Union of South Africa, under date of December 2, 1932, in the terms of section 28 (b) of the agricultural pests act, 1911, as amended by the agricultural pests act further amendment act, 1924, made the following regulation no. 1576:

(1) All unmanufactured leaf tobacco introduced into the Union of South Africa must, unless specially exempted, be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Department of Agriculture of the country of origin, stating that after examination and to the best knowledge of the examining officer, the tobacco in question is free from infestation with *Ephestia elutella*.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period April 1 to June 30, 1933, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper Federal authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* W. E. Jones & Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md., in the interstate shipment of 355 baskets of apples from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$20. (Plant quarantine case no. 474.)

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN AND CANADIAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States *v.* the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Pedro Ramirez.....	Brownsville, Tex.....	2 mangoes.....	\$5
J. Martinez.....	do.....	6 avocados with seed.....	5
Guadalupe Hernandez.....	do.....	do.....	5
W. Molina.....	do.....	3 mangoes.....	5
Amparo Materrey.....	do.....	4 mangoes.....	5
Fausto Gutierrez.....	do.....	3 avocados with seed.....	5
F. W. Lake.....	do.....	1 mango.....	5
F. L. Britton.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	5
Eva Ortiz.....	do.....	3 mangoes.....	5
H. P. Eaton.....	Hidalgo, Tex.....	4 avocados.....	1
F. Cardenas.....	Laredo, Tex.....	12 mangoes and 3 avocados.....	5
Leon Salinas.....	do.....	36 avocados.....	5
Mrs. T. McCusker.....	Blaine, Wash.....	Daisy and Scotchbroom roots.....	5
H. Johnson.....	do.....	50 rock plants.....	5
Mrs. P. S. Dashnow.....	do.....	1 plant.....	2
Mrs. R. V. Harris.....	do.....	12 lily-of-the-valley roots.....	5

ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE

LEE A. STRONG, *Chief of Bureau.*
A. S. HOYT, *Assistant Chief.*
B. CONNOR, *Business Manager.*
R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Information Officer.*

E. R. SASSCER, *in Charge Foreign Plant Quarantines.*
S. B. FRACKER, *in Charge Domestic Plant Quarantines.*
LON A. HAWKINS, *in Charge Technological Division.*
A. F. BURGESS, *in Field Charge Gipsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Quarantine*
(Headquarters, Greenfield, Mass.).
L. H. WORTHLEY, *in Field Charge Japanese Beetle Quarantine and European*
Corn Borer Project (Headquarters, Harrisburg, Pa.).
R. E. McDONALD, *in Field Charge Pink Bollworm and Thurberia Weevil Quar-*
antines (Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.).
B. L. BOYDEN, *in Field Charge Date Scale Quarantine (Headquarters, Indio,*
Calif.).
P. A. HOIDALE, *in Field Charge Mexican Fruit Fly Quarantine (Headquarters,*
Harlingen, Tex.).

United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JULY—SEPTEMBER 1933

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO DUTCH ELM DISEASE

SECRETARY WALLACE CALLS HEARING SEPTEMBER 15 ON DUTCH ELM DISEASE

(Press notice)

AUGUST 30, 1933.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has announced that notice has been issued for a hearing, to be held in Washington, D.C., September 15, to consider whether steps should be taken to prevent further establishment of the Dutch elm disease in this country by placing under quarantine host materials likely to carry this disease from Europe.

Although the source of the recent outbreak of this disease in the environs of New York is still unknown, officials say the Department of Agriculture cannot disregard the possibility that the elm-disease fungus may have been brought into that area in imported parts of diseased elm trees. Within recent weeks a few shipments of elm logs from Europe have arrived at Atlantic ports, and though for each of these lots safeguards have been provided, it is believed that the whole problem demands immediate attention. In view of the prompt efforts being taken to eradicate the disease, the necessity for protecting the country against further introduction from abroad is regarded as important.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF PROHIBITING OR RESTRICTING THE ENTRY OF ELM AND RELATED SPECIES OF TREES AND PARTS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF FROM EUROPE

AUGUST 29, 1933.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that there exists on the continent of Europe an injurious disease, known as the Dutch elm disease, due to the fungus *Graphium ulmi* Schwarz, and that this disease, not now widely prevalent within or throughout the United States, may be introduced into this country with importations of plants, cuttings, seeds, logs, timber, lumber, or other wood products of all species of the family Ulmaceae, among which elms (*Ulmus* spp.) and zelkova or keyaki (*Zelkova* spp.) are known to be hosts of this fungus.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of prohibiting or restricting the entry of any or all parts or products of plants belonging to species of the family Ulmaceae from the continent of Europe.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that, in accordance with the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture, in room 42-43 of the United States National Museum, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., at 10 a.m., September 15, 1933, in order that any person interested in the establishment of such prohibition or restriction may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney.

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 56)

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OF REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 56

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, it is ordered that regulation 2 of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 56, which became effective November 1, 1923, as amended October 23, 1923, January 18, 1924, January 10, 1925, February 6, 1925, and July 15, 1932, be, and the same is hereby, further amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 2. RESTRICTIONS ON ENTRY OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

All importations of fruits and vegetables must be free from plants or portions of plants, as defined in regulation 1 (b).

Dried, cured, or processed fruits and vegetables, including dried products, cured figs, dates, and raisins, etc., nuts and dry beans, peas, etc., may be imported without permit or other compliance with these regulations: *Provided*, That any such articles may be made subject to entry only under permit and on compliance with the safeguards to be prescribed therein when it shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that the condition of drying, curing, or processing to which they have been subjected may not entirely eliminate risk. Such determination with respect to any such articles shall become effective after due notice.

Except as restricted, as to certain countries and districts¹ by special quarantines and other orders now in force and by such restrictive orders as may

¹ See List of current quarantines and other restrictive orders and miscellaneous regulations, obtainable on request from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

hereafter be promulgated, the following fruits may be imported from all countries under permit and on compliance with these regulations: Bananas, pineapples, lemons, and sour limes. Grapes of the European or vinifera type and any vegetable, except as restricted by special quarantine as indicated above, may be imported from any country under permit and on compliance with these regulations, at such ports as shall be authorized in the permits, on presentation of evidence satisfactory to the United States Department of Agriculture that such grapes and vegetables are not attacked in the country of origin by injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (*Trypetidae*), or that their importation from definite areas or districts under approved safeguards prescribed in the permits can be authorized without risk.

The following additions and exceptions are authorized for the countries concerned to the fruits and vegetables listed in the preceding paragraph: *Provided*, That as to such additions and exceptions, the issuance of permits may be conditioned on presentation of evidence satisfactory to the United States Department of Agriculture that such fruits and vegetables are not attacked in the country of origin by injurious insects, including fruit flies and melon flies; or that their importation from definite areas or districts under approved safeguards prescribed in the permits can be authorized without risk:

Commonwealth of Australia—States of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.—Upon compliance with these regulations and under such additional conditions and safeguards as may be prescribed in the permits, all fruits from the States of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania may be permitted entry at Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Oreg., and at such other ports as may be specified in the permits.

New Zealand.—Upon compliance with these regulations fruits other than those listed in the second and third paragraphs of this regulation may be imported from New Zealand under such conditions and through such ports as may be designated in the permits.

Japan.—Upon compliance with the regulations under Quarantine No. 28, oranges of the mandarin class, including satsuma and tangerine varieties, may be imported from Japan through the port of Seattle and such other northern ports as may be specified in the permits.

Mexico.—Potatoes may be imported from Mexico upon compliance with the regulations issued under the order of December 22, 1913.

Argentina.—Upon compliance with these regulations, fruits other than those listed in the second and third paragraphs of this regulation may be imported from Argentina under such conditions and through such northern ports as may be designated in the permits.

Chile.—Upon compliance with these regulations, fruits other than those listed in the second and third paragraphs of this regulation may be imported from Chile under such conditions and through such northern ports as may be designated in the permits. Melons from Chile may be admitted at any port.

West Indies.—Upon compliance with these regulations all citrus fruits from the West Indies may be permitted entry at New York and at such other ports as may be designated in the permits.

Jamaica.—Entry of pineapples from Jamaica is restricted to the port of New York or such other northern ports as may be specified in the permits.

Canada.—Fruits and vegetables grown in the Dominion of Canada may be imported into the United States from Canada free from any restrictions whatsoever under these regulations.

General.—In addition to the fruits, the entry of which is provided for in the preceding paragraphs of this regulation, such specialties as hothouse-grown fruits or other special fruits, which can be accepted by the United States Department of Agriculture as free from risk of carrying injurious insects, including fruit flies (*Trypetidae*), may be imported under such conditions and through such ports as shall be designated in the permits.

This amendment shall be effective on and after August 1, 1933.

Done at the city of Washington this 25th day of July 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

R. G. TUGWELL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

T.D. 39792, PUBLISHING THE NOTICE OF QUARANTINE No. 56, OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WITH REGULATIONS RELATING TO FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, AMENDED (T.D. 46591)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., August 14, 1933.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of amendment no. 6 of regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 56 (fruit and vegetable quarantine) issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective August 1, 1933, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

FRANK DOW,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

(Then follows the full text of the amendment.)

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE-BEETLE
QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

JAPANESE-BEETLE CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 24

(Press notice)

SEPTEMBER 12, 1933.

A conference to discuss this season's developments in the Japanese-beetle situation has been announced by Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture. It will meet in the auditorium of the Interior Department Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW., Washington, D.C., on October 24, at 10 a.m. This is one of a series of annual conferences and all interested in the Japanese-beetle-quarantine regulations or in possible changes in such regulations are invited to attend and to join in the discussion.

This annual Japanese-beetle conference will be held on the day before a discussion scheduled recently by the Bureau to consider modifications in the plant importation regulations issued under Federal Quarantine No. 37. The consecutive dates were arranged for the convenience of nurserymen and others who are interested in both subjects.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES MAY BE SHIPPED THIS FALL WITHOUT JAPANESE-BEETLE CERTIFICATES ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 15

(Press notice)

SEPTEMBER 13, 1933.

The Secretary of Agriculture announced today (Sept. 13) that restrictions on the movement of fruits and vegetables under the Japanese-beetle-quarantine regulations will be removed for the season on and after Friday, September 15. The restrictions on cut flowers, however, remain until October 15. Under the quarantine regulations, certificates showing freedom from Japanese beetle are required on shipments of certain kinds of fruits and vegetables until October 15. The effect of the order is to release the fruits and vegetables from that requirement a month earlier than is provided in the regulations themselves.

The inspection of fruits and vegetables is necessary only during the period when the adult beetles are abundantly present and in active flight. There is no risk that such products will carry the Japanese beetle after this active period. During the last few days the Department's inspectors have found no beetles in fruits and vegetables.

There is still danger, however, that the adult beetles may be transported in cut flowers. Due to the prevailing cool evenings, the beetles have a tendency to crawl down into the flowers for protection. Therefore, the restrictions on the interstate movement of cut flowers and other portions of plants will remain in full force and effect until October 15, inclusive.

Restrictions on the movement of nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants (except cut flowers and portions of plants without roots and incapable of propagation) are in force throughout the year and are not affected by this announcement.

**REMOVAL OF JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS ON THE
INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES**

Since it has been determined that the active period of the Japanese beetle in its relation to fruits and vegetables has already ceased for the present season and that it is, therefore, safe to permit the unrestricted movement of the fruits and vegetables listed in regulation 5 of the rules and regulations (eleventh revision) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 from the regulated area as defined in regulation 3 of said rules and regulations, it is ordered that all restrictions on the interstate movement of the articles referred to above are hereby removed on and after September 15, 1933. This order advances the termination of the restrictions as to fruits and vegetables provided for in regulation 5 from October 16 to September 15, 1933, and applies to this season only.

Done at the city of Washington this 13th day of September 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

**ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUIT-FLY
QUARANTINE (NO. 64)**

**DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZES LENGTHENING OF NEXT SHIPPING SEASON FOR
CITRUS FRUIT OF LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY**

(Press notice)

The season for shipping citrus fruit under the Mexican fruit-fly quarantine regulations from the Texas counties of Willacy, Cameron, and Hidalgo, has been extended to include April 30, 1934, according to an announcement today by Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture, following a conference in Harlingen, Tex., with J. M. Del Curto, State entomologist, Texas State Department of Agriculture. Extension of the shipping season makes the grove clean-up requirements by the end of the season even more imperative, and quarantine officials anticipate the same cooperation heretofore extended in this work by growers of the lower Rio Grande Valley.

Messrs. Strong and Del Curto point out that both the Federal Department and the State Department of Agriculture desire to assist in every possible manner in the movement of the Texas citrus crop. At the same time there must be full appreciation of the responsibility to prevent the building up of infestation and spread of fruit fly, and it is hoped and believed that the growers will at all times realize the importance of full compliance with the clean-up regulations. Discovery of any infestation of the Mexican fruit fly will necessarily require immediate eradication and precautionary clean-up measures in any area which may be involved, they point out.

As to the beginning of the shipping season this fall, there was an effective clean-up at the close of last shipping season; two applications of spray have been made; the season seems somewhat advanced; and, therefore, to give the fullest possible marketing advantages and relying on the continued cooperation of the growers in clean-up and other precautionary measures, so far as the fruit-fly regulations are concerned, fruit may be certified on and after September 1, 1933.

[Above press notice was released at Harlingen, Tex., July 31, 1933.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (NO. 37)

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

T.D. 43980, AS AMENDED BY T.D. 46431, PUBLISHING A LIST OF NAMES OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CANADIAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE QUALIFIED TO INSPECT AND CERTIFY PLANTS, FURTHER AMENDED (T.D. 46590)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., August 14, 1933.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The published list of official representatives of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, who are qualified and authorized to inspect and certify plants, nursery stock, and seeds for shipment from Canada to the United States in accordance with the rules and regulations supplemental to Quarantine No. 37 (U.S. Department of Agriculture), is amended by removing the name of W. H. Lyne and substituting the name of H. F. Olds, who has been designated as inspector in charge at Vancouver, B.C.

FRANK DOW, *Acting Commissioner of Customs.*

B.P.Q.—354.

AUGUST 15, 1933.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE ENTRY AND TREATMENT OF NARCISSUS-BULB IMPORTATIONS

Importations of narcissus bulbs are governed by the provisions of regulation 14 of Quarantine No. 37, the Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine. Each shipment of such bulbs must meet the conditions of entry as set forth in Quarantine No. 37 and in the special permit authorizing the shipment with respect to certification, marking, freedom from sand, soil, or earth, packing materials, inspection and disinfection, if necessary, for injurious insect pests and plant diseases, notice of arrival, etc. All such bulbs imported for propagation must be graded as to type and size before shipment from abroad, and the grades and the exact quantity of each indicated by varieties for each container on the true copy of the invoice required with each shipment. Run-of-the-field or ungraded bulbs will be refused entry.

Heretofore, in addition to the general conditions of entry, a prescribed hot-water treatment has been given all imported narcissus bulbs as an additional condition of entry; hereafter such bulbs will be inspected at the port designated in the permit (provided that mail importations of narcissus bulbs will be inspected at Washington, D.C., only) and, if found to be apparently free from injurious plant pests, will be released for forwarding to the importer without treatment.

If infested with the greater bulb fly, *Merodon equestris*, the bulbs shall be treated in accordance with the requirements prevailing for the interstate movement of bulbs so infested. Such bulbs may be (1) fumigated by exposure to calcium cyanide (slow evolving type containing 40 to 50 percent of pure calcium cyanide) at the rate of 16 ounces per 100 cubic feet of space for 4 hours at a temperature of 60° F. or more in an air-tight chamber of approved construction; (2) as an alternative, exposed to hydrocyanic acid gas produced by the use of 7 ounces of sodium cyanide (50 percent cyanogen), 10½ ounces of sulphuric acid (66° B.), and 14 ounces of water for 100 cubic feet of space under temperature and equipment conditions set forth above for the calcium cyanide fumigation; (3) they may also be treated by submersion in hot water held at a temperature of 110° to 111.5° for the entire period of 1 hour in an approved tank; or (4) by heating the bulbs to a temperature of 110° by means of moist conditioned air and holding that temperature for 2 hours, using apparatus approved for this treatment.

If infested with the bulb eelworm, *Tylenchus dipsaci*, the bulbs shall be treated at a plant approved for use during the current season, under the supervision of a representative of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, by submersion for 3 hours in water held at a temperature of 110° F., or higher, the approved maximum being 111.5°. In the case of bulbs over 2 inches in diameter the treating period will be extended to 4 hours. In view of the fact

that the effectiveness of this treatment is greatly increased if bulbs which have been dried for more than 3 weeks are presoaked in cold water for 2 hours, the use of this desirable modification of the treatment is recommended. The use of a disinfectant to check subsequent infections of diseases such as basal rot is optional with the permittee. The disinfectant may be used either in the hot water or as an after-dip.

Further information regarding the treatments will be furnished upon request.

Shipments requiring treatment shall be held intact at the place of treatment until the Bureau's representative arrives. In the event infestation is not general but occurs in only one or more clearly distinguishable units, only those infested units shall be required to be treated. All bulbs of the same variety from one shipper to the same addressee will be considered as belonging to the same unit unless evidence is presented to show that certain cases of the lot came from a separate source in the country of origin and unless such cases are marked to indicate that fact. When 2 or more varieties are included in the same case, the entire case will be considered as 1 unit unless these varieties are completely separated from each other in tight containers which would prevent an intermingling of dirt and debris.

To prevent any unnecessary delay should treatment be required, the permittees should arrange in advance for facilities for giving any necessary treatments. Small lots of bulbs may be treated at the Inspection House of this Department in Washington, D.C.

A permittee may elect to refuse a shipment if found infested, in place of providing for the required treatment. If any permittee intends to follow that plan, he should notify this Bureau in advance of the arrival of the bulbs, stating whether such infested shipment is to be removed from the country at his expense or is to be abandoned for destruction.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

NOTE.—Other publications having to do with this general subject are:

Quarantine No. 37. Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine.

Circular B.P.Q.—340. Explanation of Provisions for Entry of Plants under Quarantine 37.

Circular P.Q.C.A.—324. Use of Disinfectants in Hot-Water Treatment of Narcissus Bulbs.

Circular B.P.Q.—337. Treatment and Pest Suppression Measures in Narcissus Plantings.

Circular B.P.Q.—341. Segregation, Labeling, and Utilization Requirements of Plants Imported under Special Permit for Propagation.

Circular B.P.Q.—353. Supplementary Administrative Instructions. Narcissus Treatment and Pest Suppression.

STRONG CALLS CONFERENCE ON IMPORTANT PLANT QUARANTINE

(Press notice)

AUGUST 22, 1933.

Called to "reexamine the underlying principles involved in the interpretation and enforcement" of the Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37, a public conference will be held at 10 a.m. October 25 by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture. In announcing the conference, Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau, referred to his statement issued July 20 in which he reviewed the legislative and administrative history of this quarantine, and indicated that the Department now is ready to give serious consideration to modification and liberalization of this regulation. The conference will meet in the auditorium of the Interior Department Building in Washington.

In his statement a month ago Mr. Strong said: "After a careful and extended study of this whole problem, I find myself seriously questioning the need for, and the justice of, the procedure we are following. Inspection methods have been greatly improved and our scientific knowledge of foreign pests and diseases has increased. I feel that greater confidence can be placed in the efficacy of inspection of plant material at the time of arrival." In the formal announcement of the conference Mr. Strong threw open the door for discussion of all questions pertaining to this quarantine and mentioned specific subjects for consideration.

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER CERTAIN CHANGES WITH RESPECT
TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE
NO. 37**

AUGUST 21, 1933.

Notice is hereby given that a public conference will be held by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine in the auditorium of the Interior Department Building, Eighteenth and F Streets, NW., Washington, D.C., at 10 a.m., October 25, 1933, at which consideration will be given to the advisability of modifying certain features with respect to the enforcement of the Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37.

As indicated in a statement issued July 20, 1933, it now seems advisable to reexamine the underlying principles involved in the interpretation and enforcement of the quarantine in question. At this conference it is specifically proposed to give consideration to the following subjects in reference to the importation of plants under permit: The elimination of consideration of the availability of plants in this country; limitation to be placed on the number of plants which may be imported by reason of facilities for adequate inspection; value of considering horticultural qualifications of the applicants in the issuance of permits; desirability of continuing to hold certain plants for 2 or more years before release; the advisability of providing for the inspection of imported plants at New York and certain other ports of entry rather than shipping them to Washington as at present; and such other pertinent items as may be brought up.

Any person interested in the changes under consideration may appear at this public conference and be heard either in person or by attorney.

LEE A. STRONG, *Chief of Bureau.*

**ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE
(NO. 52)**

REVISION OF REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following revision of the pink-bollworm-quarantine regulations makes no addition to the areas formerly under regulation. The regulated areas are, however, now divided into heavily infested areas and lightly infested areas. The heavily infested areas consist of the counties of Brewster, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Terrell, and a portion of Hudspeth in the State of Texas. The remaining counties in Texas, as well as those under regulation in Arizona, Florida, and New Mexico, are designated as lightly infested areas. The measures of control and prevention of spread of the pink bollworm remain substantially unchanged.

SUMMARY

The regulated areas under this revision include 5 counties of southern Arizona, 6 counties of north-central Florida, 7 counties of southern New Mexico, and 10 counties of western Texas. Of this area, 5 counties and part of an additional county of Texas are designated as heavily infested and the other areas as lightly infested. (See regulation 3.)

No stalks, bolls, or other parts of either cultivated or wild cotton plants and no gin waste are allowed to be transported interstate from any regulated area and no permits will be issued for such movement, except that the local transportation of gin waste between regulated areas is authorized after freezing weather starts. (See regulation 5.)

Seed cotton must not be transported interstate from any regulated area, except between contiguous regulated areas for ginning. (See regulation 6.)

Cottonseed, cotton lint, cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal, and bagging, wrappers, and containers which have been used for cotton products must not be transported interstate from any regulated area except under permit. Cottonseed produced in the heavily infested area must not be moved interstate therefrom

and no permits will be issued for such movement. (For the conditions governing the issuance of permits, see regulations 7 to 12, and 15.)

Railway cars, boats, and other vehicles, farm household goods, farm equipment, and other articles, must not be moved interstate from regulated areas unless free from contamination with cotton and cotton products. (See regulation 13.)

Permits are required to accompany the waybills covering shipments of restricted articles, or in the case of highway vehicles, they must accompany the vehicle. (See regulation 15.)

To secure permits, address the local inspector or the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, 521 Avenue A, San Antonio, Tex.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52 (REVISED)

(Approved Oct. 26, 1932; effective Oct. 29, 1932)

I, C. F. Marvin, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the States of Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, and Texas to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders), a dangerous insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing as required thereby, I do quarantine the said States of Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, and Texas, effective on and after October 29, 1932. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, (1) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton or cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from the States of Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, or Texas into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may be hereafter, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas when, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, the enforcement of the aforesaid rules and regulations as to such regulated areas shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm: *Provided further*, That such limitation shall be conditioned upon the said State providing for and enforcing such control measures with respect to such regulated areas as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm therefrom to other parts of the State.

Done at the city of Washington this 26th day of October 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE
NO. 52

(Approved Sept. 19, 1933; effective Sept. 19, 1933)

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Pink bollworm*.—The insect known as the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders), in any stage of development.

(b) *Cotton and cotton products*.—Cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of cotton or wild cotton plants (plants of any species of the genera *Gossypium* and *Thurberia*); seed cotton; cotton lint and linters, including all forms of unmanufactured cotton lint and linters; gin waste; cottonseed; cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal.

(c) *Lint*.—All forms of unmanufactured fiber produced from seed cotton.

(d) *Linters*.—All forms of unmanufactured fiber produced from cottonseed.

(e) *Sterilized seed*.—Cottonseed which has been sterilized as a part of the continuous process of ginning at a temperature of not less than 145° F. in an approved plant, under the supervision of an inspector, for such a period and in such manner and method as is authorized by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

(f) *Inspector*.—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(g) *Moved or allowed to be moved interstate*.—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from one State or Territory or District of the United States into or through any other State or Territory or District.

REGULATION 2. LIMITATION OF RESTRICTIONS TO REGULATED AREAS

Conditioned upon the compliance on the part of the State concerned with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), the restrictions provided for in these regulations on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine will be limited to such articles moving from the areas in such State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas: *Provided*, That restricted articles may be moved interstate without permit from an area not under regulation through a regulated area when such movement is on a through bill of lading.

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS; HEAVILY AND LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas, for the purpose of these regulations, the following counties in Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, and Texas, including all cities, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within their limits:

Arizona area.—The counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, and Pinal.

Florida area.—The counties of Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Columbia, Gilchrist, and Union.

New Mexico area.—The counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, and Otero.

Texas area.—The counties of Brewster, Culberson, El Paso, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Terrell, and Ward.

Heavily Infested Areas

Of the regulated areas, the following counties and parts of counties are hereby designated as heavily infested within the meaning of these regulations: The counties of Brewster, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Terrell, in the State of Texas, and all of Hudspeth County in the same State except that part of the northwest corner of said county lying north and west of a ridge of desert land extending from the banks of the Rio Grande northeasterly through the desert immediately west of the town of McNary, such ridge being an extension of the northwest boundary line of section 11, block 65½.

Lightly Infested Areas

The following areas are designated as lightly infested: The counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, and Pinal, in Arizona²; the counties of Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Columbia, Gilchrist, and Union, in Florida; the counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, and Otero, in New Mexico; the entire counties of El Paso, Pecos, Reeves, and Ward, in Texas, and that part of the northwest corner of Hudspeth County, Tex., lying north and west of a ridge of desert land extending from the banks of the Rio Grande northeasterly through the desert immediately west of the town of McNary, such ridge being an extension of the northwest boundary line of section 11, block 65½.

REGULATION 4. EXTENSION OR REDUCTION OF REGULATED AREAS

The regulated areas designated in regulation 3 may be extended or reduced as may be found advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the State in which such areas are located, and by publication in newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the States in which the areas affected are located.

REGULATION 5. STALKS, BOLLS, GIN WASTE, ETC.

Stalks, bolls, and other parts of cotton or wild cotton plants (plants of any species of the genera *Gossypium* or *Thurberia*), and gin waste shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area, except that gin waste may be moved interstate without permit from a gin in a lightly infested area³ to farms in another regulated area within the contiguous ginning territory thereof, on condition that in the judgment of the inspector such movement would not, owing to the arrival of freezing weather, increase the risk of spread of the pink bollworm.

REGULATION 6. SEED COTTON

Seed cotton (including grabbots) shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from regulated areas to nonregulated territory, but, for the purpose of ginning, seed cotton may be moved³ interstate without permit from a lightly infested area to a contiguous regulated area.

REGULATION 7. COTTONSEED

HEAVILY INFESTED AREAS

Cottonseed produced within a heavily infested area shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from that area, and no permit will be issued for such movement.

LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

Cottonseed produced in a lightly infested area shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate therefrom unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of sterilized seed produced in a lightly infested area on condition that it either is to be moved to another regulated area³ without passing through any territory not regulated under this quarantine or under the Federal quarantine on account of the *Thurberia* weevil; or is a sample to be moved to an approved laboratory in non-regulated territory for analysis; or is a sample to be moved for some other approved purpose.

² Part of the lightly infested area in Arizona is regulated on account of the *Thurberia* weevil under Quarantine No. 61, and shipments therefrom must comply with the requirements of that quarantine.

³ Except from the area in Arizona regulated on account of the *Thurberia* weevil (Quarantine No. 61).

Permits may also be issued for the interstate movement of sterilized seed produced in a lightly infested area to an authorized oil mill in nonregulated territory for crushing; as one of the conditions for such authorization, oil mills in nonregulated territory must agree to maintain such safeguards against the spread of infestation, and to comply with such restrictions on the subsequent movement of the linters and other products manufactured from the seed concerned as may be required by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of seed from lightly infested areas to any destination on condition that it has been given a special heat treatment at 145° F. maintained under approved conditions for a period of at least 1 hour and subsequently has been protected from contamination, or has been given such other treatment as may later be approved by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

In cases where, in the judgment of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, the carrying out of the treatments required in this regulation becomes impracticable owing to the lack of satisfactory facilities or for some other sound reason, permits may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed from lightly infested areas on such conditions as may be prescribed by that Bureau.

COTTONSEED PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE REGULATED AREAS

Cottonseed produced outside of but brought within a regulated area may be moved interstate from such area under permit on condition that while in the area the seed has been protected from contamination in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

REGULATION 8. LINT AND SAMPLES

Lint and samples thereof shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of lint or samples thereof, produced in a regulated area, on condition that the said lint was produced in a gin operated, as to seed sterilization and the prevention of contamination, to the satisfaction of the inspector, and on compliance with the following additional requirements which shall be carried out under the supervision of an inspector and in manner and by method approved by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine:

Baled lint produced in a heavily infested area (regardless of destination) must be given both vacuum fumigation and either compression or roller treatment, unless and until the said Bureau shall approve some other treatment or treatments for the purpose; baled lint produced in a lightly infested area to be moved to nonregulated territory must be either fumigated under vacuum, or compressed, or roller treated, or given such other treatment as may later be approved by the said Bureau; baled lint and samples thereof produced in a lightly infested area may be moved interstate under permit to another regulated area⁴ without fumigation or other treatment on condition that the material will not pass through any cotton-growing territory outside the areas regulated under this quarantine or the Federal quarantine on account of the *Thurberia* weevil; samples (except when moved as above from a lightly infested area to another regulated area), whether produced in a lightly infested or heavily infested area, must be either fumigated, inspected, or otherwise treated as may be required by the inspector.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of baled lint or samples thereof grown outside of but brought within a regulated area and to be moved therefrom, on the furnishing of evidence satisfactory to the inspector that the said materials have been protected from contamination.

In cases where, in the judgment of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, the carrying out of the treatments required in this regulation becomes impracticable owing to the lack of satisfactory facilities or for some other sound reason, permits may be issued for the interstate movement of lint from the regulated areas on such conditions as may be prescribed by that Bureau.

⁴ Except from the area in Arizona regulated on account of the *Thurberia* weevil (Quarantine No. 61).

REGULATION 9. LINTERS AND SAMPLES

Linters and samples thereof shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of linters or samples thereof, produced in a regulated area on condition that said linters were produced from sterilized seed and protected from contamination to the satisfaction of the inspector, and on compliance with the following additional requirements which shall be carried out under the supervision of an inspector and in manner and by method approved by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine:

Baled linters produced in a heavily infested area (regardless of destination) must be either fumigated under vacuum, or roller treated, or given such other treatment as may later be approved by the said Bureau; baled linters produced in a lightly infested area to be shipped to nonregulated territory must be either fumigated under vacuum, or compressed, or roller treated, or given such other treatment as may later be approved by the said Bureau; baled linters and samples thereof produced in a lightly infested area may be shipped interstate under permit to another regulated area⁵ without fumigation or other treatment on condition that the material will not pass through any cotton-growing territory outside the areas regulated under this quarantine or the Federal quarantine on account of the *Thurberia* weevil; samples (except when moved as above from a lightly infested area to another regulated area), whether produced in a lightly infested or heavily infested area, must be either fumigated, inspected, or otherwise treated as may be required by the inspector.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of baled linters or samples thereof grown outside of but brought within a regulated area and to be moved therefrom on the furnishing of evidence satisfactory to the inspector that such materials have been protected from contamination.

In cases where, in the judgment of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, the carrying out of the treatments required in this regulation becomes impracticable owing to the lack of satisfactory facilities or for some other sound reason, permits may be issued for the interstate movement of linters from the regulated areas on such conditions as may be prescribed by that Bureau.

REGULATION 10. MILL WASTE, UNBALED LINT AND LINTERS, AND OTHER FORMS OF UNMANUFACTURED LINT AND LINTERS

No form of cotton lint or linters shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture, except that no permit is required for the interstate transportation of materials which have been woven or spun from cotton lint or linters and are uncontaminated with other cotton or cotton products, nor for the interstate transportation of mattresses, pillows, cushions, or upholstery, which have been commercially manufactured in compliance with the pink-bollworm regulations of the State concerned and in which any unwoven lint or linters used are completely enclosed in the finished product.

Permits may be issued authorizing the interstate movement from a regulated area of mill waste and of all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint or linters for which permits are required under these regulations and which are not specifically covered in regulations 8 and 9, on condition that the material has been fumigated and compressed or roller treated, or has been given such other treatment or handling as will, in the judgment of the Bureau, eliminate risk of spread of the pink bollworm.

REGULATION 11. COTTONSEED HULLS, CAKE, AND MEAL

No cottonseed hulls, cake, or meal shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement from a heavily infested area to any destination of cottonseed hulls obtained from sterilized cottonseed

⁵ Except from the area in Arizona regulated on account of the *Thurberia* weevil (Quarantine No. 61).

and subsequently protected from contamination to the satisfaction of the inspector on condition that they are given such additional treatment as may be required by the inspector. Permits may be issued for the interstate movement from a lightly infested area⁶ of cottonseed hulls produced from sterilized cottonseed and subsequently protected from contamination to the satisfaction of the inspector on condition that they are either to be moved to another regulated area without passing through any territory not regulated under this quarantine or under the Federal quarantine on account of the *Thurberia* weevil, or are to be moved to nonregulated territory and have been given such additional treatment as may be required by the inspector.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement from a regulated area to any destination of cottonseed cake and meal produced either from sterilized cottonseed or from cottonseed obtained from nonregulated territory, on condition that the cake and meal have been protected against subsequent contamination with cottonseed to the satisfaction of the inspector.

REGULATION 12. BAGGING AND OTHER WRAPPERS AND CONTAINERS

Bagging and other wrappers and containers which have been used in connection with or which are contaminated with cotton or cotton products, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture. Permits may be issued on condition that such bagging or other wrappers or containers have been cleaned or treated to the satisfaction of the inspector.

REGULATION 13. CARS, BOATS, VEHICLES, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, AND EQUIPMENT

Railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton or cotton products or which are fouled with such products, and farm household goods, farm equipment, and other articles, if contaminated with cotton or cotton products, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area until they have been thoroughly cleaned or treated to the satisfaction of the inspector. No permit is required for the movements allowed under this regulation.

REGULATION 14. HAY AND OTHER FARM PRODUCTS; COTTONSEED OIL

Hay and other farm products the interstate movement of which has not been specifically restricted or provided for elsewhere in these regulations, and cottonseed oil, may be moved interstate without permit or other restriction until further notice.

REGULATION 15. GENERAL PERMIT PROVISIONS; MARKING AND LABELING; STORAGE, CARTAGE, AND LABOR COSTS

To obtain permits under these regulations, application should be made either to the nearest local inspector, or to the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, 521 Avenue A, San Antonio, Tex.

Permits may specify a destination point or a limited destination area for the shipment, and, in that event, the material concerned shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate, directly or indirectly, to destinations other than those specified in such permit.

Copies of the permits required under these regulations shall be attached to the articles or to the waybills or other shipping papers which accompany the shipment. In the case of movement by a road vehicle, copies of the permit shall accompany the vehicle. The products or articles so moved shall bear such marking and labeling as may be necessary, in the judgment of the inspector, to identify the material.

All charges for storage, cartage, and labor, incident to inspection, other than the services of inspectors, shall be paid by the shipper.

⁶ Except from the area in Arizona regulated on account of the *Thurberia* weevil (Quarantine No. 61).

Products and articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine showing compliance with such conditions.

These rules and regulations shall be effective on and after September 19, 1933, and shall supersede on that date the rules and regulations issued under Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), on October 26, 1932, as amended to date.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of foregoing revision sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the regulated area.]

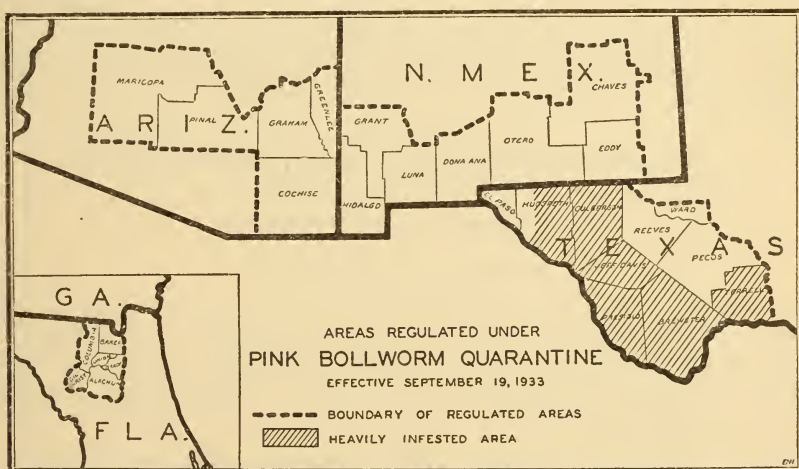


FIGURE 1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D.C., September 19, 1933.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated a revision of the rules and regulations to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), on account of the pink bollworm, effective September 19, 1933. Under this revision the regulated areas include 5 counties of southern Arizona, 6 counties of north-central Florida, 7 counties of southern New Mexico, and 10 counties of western Texas. Various changes with regard to the handling and issuance of permits, of interest to growers and shippers of cotton and cotton products, have been made in the revision. Copies of said revision may be obtained from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., Sept. 26, 1933; the Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 26, 1933; the New Mexico State Tribune, Albuquerque, N.Mex., Sept. 26, 1933; the El Paso Post, El Paso, Tex., Sept. 25, 1933.]

CAMPAIGN AGAINST PINK BOLLWORM STARTED IN COTTON FIELDS OF SOUTH

(Press notice)

SEPTEMBER 25, 1933.

The United States Department of Agriculture today concentrated its facilities for inspecting cotton-gin trash in the area around Enigma, Ga., where plant quarantine inspectors last week found pink bollworms during a routine inspection of gin trash. An intensive inspection of adjacent fields is also under way. Prompt extermination measures will be taken against any additional infestation discovered.

This is the first time in 12 years that the pink bollworm has appeared in the main Cotton Belt of the United States, says Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine. Clean cultivation of the fields and sterilization of the seed are among the control measures advocated by the Department. After the cotton is picked every bit of cotton plant and debris in an infested field must be pulled out, raked up, and burned. The seeds, in which the bollworm passes part of its life cycle, must be sterilized. In this way infestations have been stamped out over thousands of square miles in several cotton-growing States.

Annual inspections of gin trash disclose any incipient infestation of pink bollworms, Mr. Strong says, and make it possible to take proper control measures before the insect can build up a large population. A light infestation was discovered by such an examination last year in Florida, he adds, and, as a result of the control measures immediately taken, no infestation has been found there this year.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO THURBERIA-WEEVIL
QUARANTINE (NO. 61)

REVISION OF REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following revision of the *Thurberia-weevil*-quarantine regulations is issued to authorize the use of various improved treatments and other safeguards that have been developed by the Department in recent years. The changes in every case provide for the issuance of permits for interstate shipments on conditions with which it will be simpler and less expensive to comply than those previously required, or under which a wider market for cotton products is authorized.

Changes include provisions under which cottonseed given a special heat treatment of 145° F. for 1 hour is authorized shipment under permit to any destination; baled cotton lint may be either fumigated under vacuum, or compressed, or roller treated, instead of having to be both compressed and fumigated as heretofore; and cottonseed hulls may be shipped to nonregulated territory on the application of such special treatment as may be required by the inspector.

SUMMARY

The regulated areas under this quarantine include Cochise and Santa Cruz Counties, and parts of Graham, Pima, and Pinal Counties in Arizona. (See regulation 3.)

No *Thurberia* plants or parts thereof shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any point in Arizona, and no permit will be issued for such movement. (See regulation 5.)

No seed cotton, stalks, bolls, or other parts of the cotton plant, or gin waste, shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area, and no permit will be issued for such movement. (Regulation 5.)

Cotton lint, linters, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal, and bagging, wrappers and containers which have been used for cotton products must not be transported interstate from the regulated area except under permit. (For conditions governing the issuance of permits see regulations 6 to 11 and 14.)

Railway cars, boats, and other vehicles, farm household goods, farm equipment, and other articles must not be moved interstate from a regulated area

unless free from contamination with cotton and cotton products. (See regulation 12.)

Permits are required to accompany the waybills covering shipments of restricted articles, or in the case of highway vehicles they must accompany the vehicle.

To secure permits apply to the nearest local inspector or address the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, 521 Avenue A, San Antonio, Tex.

LEE A. STRONG.

Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 61 (REVISED)

(Effective on and after Aug. 1, 1927)

I, Renick W. Dunlap, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the State of Arizona to prevent the spread of the *Thurberia* weevil (*Anthonomus grandis thurberiae* Pierce), a dangerous insect not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing as required thereby, I do quarantine the said State of Arizona, effective on and after August 1, 1927. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid (1) *Thurberia*, including all parts of the plant; (2) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal; (3) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (4) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (5) hay and other farm products; and (6) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from the State of Arizona into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in the State of Arizona now, or which may be hereafter, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas when, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, the enforcement of the aforesaid rules and regulations as to such regulated areas shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the *Thurberia* weevil: *Provided further*, That such limitation shall be conditioned upon the said State providing for and enforcing such control measures with respect to such regulated areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the *Thurberia* weevil therefrom to other parts of the State.

Done at the city of Washington this 9th day of July 1927.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

RENICK W. DUNLAP,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 61

(Approved Sept. 30, 1933; effective Oct. 2, 1933)

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Thurberia weevil*.—The insect known as the *Thurberia weevil* (*Anthonomus grandis thurberiae* Pierce), in any stage of development.

(b) *Cotton and cotton products*.—Cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of cotton or wild cotton plants (plants of any species of the genera *Gossypium* and *Thurberia*); seed cotton; cotton lint and linters, including all forms of unmanufactured cotton lint and linters; gin waste; cottonseed; cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal.

(c) *Lint*.—All forms of unmanufactured fiber produced from seed cotton.

(d) *Linters*.—All forms of unmanufactured fiber produced from cottonseed.

(e) *Sterilized seed*.—Cottonseed which has been sterilized as a part of the continuous process of ginning at a temperature of not less than 145° F. in an approved plant, under the supervision of an inspector, for such a period and in such manner and method as is authorized by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

(f) *Inspector*.—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(g) *Moved or allowed to be moved interstate*.—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from one State or Territory or District of the United States into or through any other State or Territory or District.

REGULATION 2. LIMITATION OF RESTRICTIONS TO REGULATED AREAS

Conditioned upon the compliance on the part of the State of Arizona with the provisos in Notice of Quarantine No. 61 (revised), the restrictions provided for in these regulations on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine, except as to *Thurberia* (see regulation 5), will be limited to such articles when moving from the areas in the State of Arizona now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas: *Provided*, That, except as to *Thurberia* (see regulation 5), the articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine may move interstate from an area not under regulation through a regulated area when such movement is on a through bill of lading.

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREA

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 61 (revised) the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated area the counties, or portions thereof, of Graham, Cochise, Santa Cruz, Pima, and Pinal, of the State of Arizona, embraced within the following-described boundary line, including all cities, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within their limits:

Beginning at the most southeasterly corner of Greenlee County; thence westerly along the most southerly line of said county to the most southwesterly corner of said county; thence northwesterly along the county line of Greenlee and Graham Counties to the point where the township line between township 10 south and township 11 south as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, intersects, or would intersect, the county line between Graham and Greenlee Counties; thence west along the said township line between township 10 south and township 11 south as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, to the point where the said township line intersects, or would intersect, the line between the townships in range 23 east and range 24 east; thence north along the township line between the townships in range 23 east and range 24 east as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, to the point where the said township line intersects, or would intersect, the township line between township 6 south and township 7 south; thence west along the said township line between township 6 south and township 7 south as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, to the point where the said township line intersects, or would intersect, the line between the townships in range 8 east and range 9 east; thence south along the township line between the townships in range 8 east and range 9 east as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, to the point where the said township line intersects, or would intersect, the township line between township 8 south and township 9 south; thence west along the township line between township 8 south and township 9 south as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, to the point where the said township line intersects, or would intersect, the line between the townships in range 5 east and range 6 east; thence south along the township line between the townships in range 5 east and range 6 east as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, to the point where the said township line intersects, or would intersect, the boundary line between Pima County and the Republic of Mexico; thence southeasterly and easterly

along the boundary line between the State of Arizona and the Republic of Mexico to the point where the said boundary line intersects the boundary line between the States of New Mexico and Arizona; thence northerly along the boundary line between the States of New Mexico and Arizona to the point of beginning.

All townships, township lines, and ranges referred to in the above-described area are of the Gila and Salt River base and meridian.

REGULATION 4. EXTENSION OR REDUCTION OF REGULATED AREAS

The regulated areas may be extended or reduced as may be found advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the State of Arizona and by publication in one or more newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the said State.

REGULATION 5. PROHIBITED MOVEMENT

No *Thurberia* plants or parts thereof shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any point in Arizona, and no permit will be issued for such movement.

No seed cotton, grabbots, or stalks, bolls, or other parts of the cotton plant, or gin waste shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area, and no permit will be issued for such movement.

REGULATION 6. COTTONSEED

Cottonseed shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Permits may be issued for such movement of samples of sterilized seed to an approved laboratory in nonregulated territory for analysis, or of samples to be moved for some other approved purpose.

Permits may also be issued for the interstate movement of sterilized seed to an authorized oil mill in nonregulated territory for crushing; as one of the conditions for such authorization, oil mills in such nonregulated territory must agree to maintain such safeguards against the spread of infestation and to comply with such restrictions on the subsequent movement of the linters and other products manufactured from the seed concerned as may be required by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of seed to any destination on condition that the seed has been given a special heat treatment at 145° F. maintained under approved conditions for a period of 1 hour and subsequently has been protected from contamination, or has been given such other treatment as may later be approved by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

In cases where, in the judgment of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, the carrying out of the treatments required in this regulation becomes impracticable owing to the lack of satisfactory facilities or for some other sound reason, permits may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed from a regulated area on such conditions as may be prescribed by that Bureau.

Cottonseed produced outside of but brought within a regulated area may be moved interstate from such area under permit on condition that while in the area the seed has been protected from contamination in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

REGULATION 7. LINT AND SAMPLES

Lint and samples thereof shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit has been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Permits may be issued for such movement of lint or samples thereof produced in a regulated area on condition that the lint was produced in a gin operated as to seed sterilization and the prevention of contamination to the satisfaction of the inspector, and upon compliance with the following additional requirements which shall be carried out under the supervision of an inspector and in manner and by method approved by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine:

Baled lint must be either vacuum fumigated, or compressed, or roller treated, or given such other treatment or treatments as may later be approved by the said Bureau; samples must be either fumigated, inspected, or otherwise treated as may be required by the inspector.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of baled lint and samples thereof grown outside of but brought within a regulated area and to be moved therefrom on the furnishing of evidence satisfactory to the inspector that the said materials have been protected from contamination.

In cases where, in the judgment of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, the carrying out of the treatments required in this regulation becomes impracticable owing to the lack of satisfactory facilities or for some other sound reason, permits may be issued for the interstate movement of lint from a regulated area on such conditions as may be prescribed by that Bureau.

REGULATION 8. LINTERS AND SAMPLES

Linters and samples thereof shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of linters and samples thereof produced in a regulated area on condition that they were produced from sterilized seed and protected from contamination to the satisfaction of the inspector, and on compliance with the following additional requirements which shall be carried out under the supervision of an inspector and in manner and by method approved by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine:

Baled linters must be either vacuum fumigated, or compressed, or roller treated, or given such other treatment as may later be approved by the said Bureau; samples must be either fumigated, inspected, or otherwise treated as may be required by the inspector.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of baled linters and samples thereof grown outside of but brought within a regulated area and to be moved therefrom on the furnishing of evidence satisfactory to the inspector that such materials have been protected from contamination.

In cases where, in the judgment of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, the carrying out of the treatments required in this regulation becomes impracticable owing to the lack of satisfactory facilities or for some other sound reason, permits may be issued for the interstate movement of linters from the regulated areas on such conditions as may be prescribed by that Bureau.

REGULATION 9. MILLWASTE, UNBALED LINT AND LINTERS, AND OTHER FORMS OF UNMANUFACTURED LINT AND LINTERS

No form of cotton lint or linters shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture, except that no permit is required for the interstate transportation of materials which have been woven or spun from cotton lint or linters and are uncontaminated with other cotton or cotton products, nor for the interstate transportation of mattresses, pillows, cushions, or upholstery, which have been commercially manufactured in compliance with the *Thurberia* weevil regulations of the State concerned and in which any unwoven lint or linters used are completely enclosed in the finished product.

Permits may be issued authorizing the interstate movement from a regulated area of millwaste and of all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint or linters for which permits are required under these regulations and which are not specifically covered in regulations 7 and 8, on condition that the material has been fumigated and compressed or roller treated, or has been given such other treatment or handling as will, in the judgment of the Bureau, eliminate risk of spread of the *Thurberia* weevil.

REGULATION 10. COTTONSEED HULLS, CAKE, AND MEAL

No cottonseed hulls, cake, or meal shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement from a regulated area to any destination of cottonseed hulls obtained from sterilized cottonseed on

condition that they have been protected from subsequent contamination to the satisfaction of the inspector and have been given such additional treatment as may be required by the inspector.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement from a regulated area to any destination of cotton seed cake and meal produced either from sterilized cottonseed or from cottonseed obtained from nonregulated territory, on condition that the cake and meal have been protected against subsequent contamination with cottonseed to the satisfaction of the inspector.

REGULATION 11. BAGGING, WRAPPERS, AND CONTAINERS

Bagging and other wrappers and containers which have been used in connection with or which are contaminated with cotton or cotton products, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture. Permits may be issued on condition that such bagging or other wrappers or containers have been cleaned or treated to the satisfaction of the inspector.

REGULATION 12. CARS, BOATS, VEHICLES, HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND EQUIPMENT

Railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton or cotton products or which are fouled with such products, and farm household goods, farm equipment, and other articles, if contaminated with cotton or cotton products, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the regulated area until they have been thoroughly cleaned or treated to the satisfaction of the inspector. No permit is required for the movements allowed under this regulation.

REGULATION 13. HAY AND OTHER FARM PRODUCTS; AND COTTONSEED OIL

Hay and other farm products the interstate movement of which has not been specifically restricted or provided for elsewhere in these regulations, and cottonseed oil, may be moved interstate without permit or other restriction until further notice.

REGULATION 14. GENERAL PERMIT PROVISIONS; MARKING AND LABELING; COSTS OF TREATMENTS, ETC.

To obtain permits under these regulations application should be made to the nearest local inspector or to the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, 521 Avenue A, San Antonio, Tex.

Permits may specify a destination point or a limited destination area for the shipment and, in that event, the material concerned shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate, directly or indirectly, to destinations other than those specified in such permit.

In case *Thurberia*-weevil infestation within any part of the regulated area becomes so general or so heavy in the future that, in the judgment of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine the safeguards or treatments prescribed herein are insufficient to prevent the spread of the weevil therefrom, permits for the interstate movement of restricted articles produced or stored in such generally or heavily infested part of the area may either be refused or may be withheld until such additional treatments or safeguards have been applied as may be necessary, in the judgment of the Bureau, to prevent the spread of the *Thurberia* weevil.

Copies of the permits required under these regulations shall be attached to the articles or to the waybills or other shipping papers which accompany the shipment. In the case of movement by a road vehicle, copies of the permit shall accompany the vehicle. The products or articles so moved shall bear such marking and labeling as may be necessary, in the judgment of the inspector, to identify the material.

All charges for storage, cartage, and labor, incident to inspection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the shipper.

REGULATION 15. SHIPMENTS BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Products and articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine showing compliance with such conditions.

These rules and regulations shall be effective on and after October 2, 1933, and shall supersede on that date the rules and regulations issued under Notice of Quarantine No. 61 (revised), on July 9, 1927, as amended to date.

Done at the city of Washington this 30th day of September 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of foregoing revised regulations sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the regulated area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D.C., September 30, 1933.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated a revision of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 61, on account of the *Thurberia weevil*, effective October 2, 1933. Under the revision the regulated areas include Cochise and Santa Cruz Counties, and parts of Graham, Pima, and Pinal Counties in Arizona. The revision authorizes the use of various improved treatments and other safeguards that have been developed by the department in recent years, and makes various other changes with regard to treatment and transportation, of interest to growers and shippers of cotton and cotton products. Copies of said revision may be obtained from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the Arizona Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 10, 1933.]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

P.Q.C.A.—306, Supplement No. 1.

AUGUST 25, 1933.

PLANT QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS, NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Gazette No. 50, July 13, 1933, publishes Notice No. Ag. 3131, amending regulations under the Orchard and Garden Diseases Act, 1928, in regard to the importation of fruits or plants into New Zealand.

This notice amends regulation 6 and the inspector's certificate of the sixth schedule, and reads as follows:

REGULATIONS

1. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the principal regulations insofar as they relate to the admission of fruit, the introduction into New Zealand of any fruit from any country in which Mediterranean or West Australian fruit fly (*Halterophora capitata*, described also as *Ceratitis capitata*), is known to exist, is absolutely prohibited.

2. Every shipment of fruit which by the principal regulations and these regulations may be introduced into New Zealand shall, in addition to the

certificates required by the principal regulations to accompany such fruit to New Zealand, be accompanied by a certificate signed by an officer of the Department of Agriculture or other department performing the functions or duties relating to horticulture in the country where such fruit was grown, certifying that Mediterranean or West Australian fruit fly (*Halterophora capitata*, described also as *Ceratitis capitata*), does not exist in the country where such fruit was grown: *Provided*, That the aforesaid certificate may be combined with the appropriate certificate required by the principal regulations to accompany fruit the introduction of which is permitted under the principal regulations and these regulations, and if so combined may be in or to the effect of the form set out in the schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

The Orchard and Garden Diseases Act, 1928 (New Zealand)

Inspector's additional certificate to accompany fruit to New Zealand

I hereby certify that Mediterranean or West Australian fruit fly (*Halterophora capitata*, described also as *Ceratitis capitata*), does not exist in the country where the above-mentioned fruit was grown.

Dated at ———, this ——— day of ———, 193—.

Signature _____

Official designation _____

Address _____

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief of Bureau.

B.P.Q.-355.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1933.

PLANT QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS, JAMAICA, BRITISH WEST INDIES

The following summary of the plant quarantine restrictions of Jamaica, British West Indies, was prepared August 4, 1933, by the acting director of agriculture of that Colony and is offered for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products from the United States.

The information contained in this circular is offered as being correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts of the orders and proclamations concerned, nor is it to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The orders and proclamations should be consulted for the exact texts.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief of Bureau.

SUMMARY OF THE PLANT-QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS OF JAMAICA, BRITISH WEST INDIES

Article	Proclamations, orders, etc., in force Feb. 18, 1932		
	Instrument	Date	Provisions
Citrus:			
Fruits.....	Proclamation under law 23 of 1916.	Feb. 13, 1924.....	Prohibited from all countries.
Plants, buds, and grafts.	Order under law 10 of 1925.	June 18, 1925.....	Do.
Cotton, including any part of any plant of any species or variety of <i>Gossypium</i> .	do.....	do.....	Prohibited from all countries (except Turks and Caicos Islands) except under special license from Director of Agriculture.
Coconuts in the husk.....	Proclamation under law 23 of 1916.	May 15, 1923.....	Prohibited from all countries.
Banana plants or parts thereof or articles used as packing or covering for.	do.....	Apr. 3, 1917.....	Do.
Tools or implements usually employed in the cultivation of bananas.	do.....	do.....	Prohibited from Central or South America or Trinidad.
Earth or soil.....	do.....	do.....	Prohibited from all countries.
Fruits and vegetables (except dried or processed, grains, seeds, potatoes, onions, or any species of <i>Allium</i>).	do.....	(1) July 9, 1929. (2) May 27, 1930.	Prohibited from all countries except United States of America, Canada, United Kingdom, and Ireland. A certificate that the products are home grown is required from the named countries.
	Order under law 10 of 1925.	June 4, 1929.....	(1) From the United Kingdom may be imported without permit. Entry permitted into port of Kingston only. On arrival must be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas. (2) From any country other than the United Kingdom permitted only if and when a written permit has been granted by the Director of Agriculture previous to importation.
Plants or parts thereof, including any soil, articles, coverings, or packages in which they may be enclosed or packed.	do.....	Apr. 26, 1930.....	Admission allowed into port of Kingston only. Goods must be consigned to the Director of Agriculture and on arrival will be subjected to such disinfection or fumigation as may be considered necessary. The permit will take the form of a label which must be forwarded by the importer to the supplier, who must attach it to the package containing the plants. Packages arriving without a permit attached are to be destroyed forthwith by post office or customs.
Agricultural tools or implements of labor:	Order under law 10 of 1925.	June 4, 1929.....	Same as (1) and (2) above. A permit as in (2) above is necessary before used tools and implements can be imported from any country, including United Kingdom.
(a) New and unused.....			
(b) Used.....			

B.P.Q.—347, Supplement No. 1.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1933.

PLANT QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF GREECE

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT OF POTATOES

(Decree of Mar. 29, 1933)

ARTICLE 1

(1) The importation into, and transit through Greece, of potatoes and parts thereof, as well as of sacks and other containers, which may have served for their transportation and storage, from countries infested by the coleopteron, *Doryphora decemlineata*, or the fungus, *Synchytrium endobioticum*, are prohibited.

(2) The importation into, and transit through Greece, of potatoes from countries other than those which are affected by the prohibition of the preceding paragraph, are authorized under the following conditions:

(a) When potatoes are offered for entry in containers, the containers (sacks, baskets, cases, etc.) must be new and never have served for the transportation of potatoes, and must be sealed by the plant protection service of the country of origin.

If the potatoes are transported by rail, the cars must be closed and sealed as above.

(b) Each shipment of potatoes must be accompanied by two copies of certificates of health and origin prepared according to the model under article 5, in the language of the country of origin and in French, or officially translated into Greek. One copy will remain in the customhouse at which consumption or in transit entry is made, and the other will accompany the shipment.

The date of the certificates shall not precede the date of shipment by more than 20 days.

The foreign authority issuing the certificate must at once mail the original to the phytopathological section, Ministry of Agriculture, Athens, Greece.

For importations of potatoes by rail the two copies of the certificate of health and origin must be attached to the waybill.

If a shipment includes several cars, each car must be accompanied by two copies of a certificate issued for each car separately.

(3) The importation of potatoes from countries that are free from *Doryphora* and *Synchytrium*, but which have traversed countries in which that insect and that fungus exist, is authorized on condition that the potatoes are well packed and are sealed by the official service of plant protection of the country of origin.

If the potatoes are transported by rail, the formalities required by the preceding paragraph are to be applied.

(4) The frontier customs offices, in the case of transportation by rail, or the ports, in the case of ocean transportation, will prohibit the entry and transit of potatoes, parts thereof, their containers, etc., if the shipments do not absolutely comply with the conditions provided by the present decree.

(5) The entry into, and transit through Greece, of potatoes, must be effected only through the customhouse of Eidomeni, and through the ports of Piraeus, Saloniki, and Patras.

(6) For the present, the countries considered as attacked by *Doryphora* are France (except its colonies and Corsica), the United States, and Canada.

(7) The following countries are attacked by *Synchytrium*: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, and Switzerland.

ARTICLE 2

The entry of living plants, and living parts thereof, bulbs, rhizomes, tubers (other than potatoes), insofar as they do not fall under the prohibitions prescribed by measures in force against Phylloxera, is authorized only when each shipment of the said products is accompanied by an official certificate of the country of origin, affirming that the products shipped are free from *Doryphora* and that that insect does not exist where the products were grown, nor within a distance of 100 kilometers therefrom.

ARTICLE 3

The importation of potatoes intended for planting is permitted, whatever their origin, under the following conditions:

(1) A permit must have been obtained in advance from the Ministry of Agriculture.

(2) The potatoes shall be in containers.

(3) The containers shall be absolutely new.

(4) Each container shall be sealed by the official plant protection service of the country of origin.

(5) Each shipment shall be accompanied by a certificate of health and origin in conformity with the conditions set forth in article 1 of this decree, and also a declaration of the firm whence the seed potatoes came, affirming, in addition to the identifying marks of the shipment, the variety of potatoes, and a statement that they are suitable for planting.

ARTICLE 4

The Minister of Agriculture reserves the right to have the potatoes and the products mentioned in article 2 inspected when offered for entry, by officials designated for that purpose, even in cases where all the provisions of this decree have been complied with.

If that inspection shows the potatoes to be carriers of *Doryphora decemlineata*, or *Phthorimaea operculella* or of *Synchytrium endobioticum*, those products will be reexported within 15 days at the expense of the importer, or subjected to disinfection, likewise at the expense of the importer, to the extent that such a measure is deemed sufficient, and that means for disinfecting are available at the port of entry; or, finally, they will be destroyed, still at the cost of the importer, without right of indemnity.

The destruction shall take place immediately, if the detention of the potatoes is deemed dangerous or after a period of 15 days. For destruction, the formalities of article 2 of law No. 217 are to be followed.

ARTICLE 5

The model of the certificate of health and origin mentioned in this decree will be the following (see model appended).

The present decree becomes effective one month after date of publication in the Official Journal (No. 81 of Mar. 29, 1933).

MODEL OF CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH AND ORIGIN
MODÈLE DU CERTIFICAT SANITAIRE ET D'ORIGINE

Indication of Country
Indication du pays

Official Plant Protection Service
Service Officiel de Protection des Végétaux

Order No. -----
No. d'ordre -----

I, the undersigned (full name, address, and official title of agent authorized to issue the certificate) certify, in conformity with the results of the supervision of the cultures of origin and inspection of the products in the shipment, that the plants or parts of plants contained in the shipment described below are judged free from injurious diseases and insect pests, and especially from those hereafter named:

Le soussigné (nom, prénom, et qualité officielle et adresse de l'agent autorisé à la délivrance des certificats) certifie, conformément aux résultats de la surveillance des cultures d'origine, et de l'inspection des produits contenus dans l'expédition, que les végétaux ou parties des végétaux contenus dans l'envoi décrit ci-dessous sont jugés indemnes de maladies et ennemies dangereux, et notamment de ceux énumérés ci-après:

Doryphora decemlineata, *Phthorimaea operculella*, and *Synchytrium endobioticum*

Description of Shipment

Description de l'envoi

Number, weight, and kind of container.

Nombre, poids, et nature des colis.

Marks of containers.

Marque des colis.

Description of plants and indication of place where grown.

Description des végétaux et indication du lieu de culture.

Name in full and address of shipper.

Nom, prénom et adresse de l'expéditeur.

Place and date of issuance of certificate.

Lieu et date de délivrance du certificat.

[SEAL] [SCEAU]

Signature: _____

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief of Bureau.

B.P.Q.—302, Revised, Supplement No. 1.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1933.

PLANT QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS, GERMANY

The decree of November 3, 1931, to prevent the introduction of San Jose scale and the apple fruit fly, was amplified by that of April 20, 1933, by adding a new paragraph to article 1. Therefore the following paragraph should be inserted between the second and third paragraphs under the caption "San Jose Scale Restrictions on Plant Importation" on page 5 of Circular B.P.Q-302, revised:

"The Imperial Minister of Nourishment and Agriculture, in agreement with the Minister of Finance, can determine that the importation of living plants, and fresh parts thereof, from countries other than those named in paragraph 1, in connection with which the occurrence of San Jose scale is suspected, shall be restricted to certain customs ports of entry and be subject to the condition that, as a result of the required inspection of the shipment at the port of entry, no San Jose scale, or suspicion thereof, be established; he can also extend the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 to other countries in which the presence of San Jose scale has been established."

Furthermore, the following paragraph should be inserted between paragraphs 1 and 2 under the caption "Fresh Fruits must be Free from San Jose Scale and the Apple Maggot" on page 7 of the same circular:

"The Imperial Minister of Nourishment and Agriculture, in agreement with the Minister of Finance, can determine that the importation of fresh fruit and refuse of fresh fruit from countries other than those named in paragraph 1, in connection with which San Jose scale is suspected, shall be restricted to certain ports of entry, and be subject to the condition that, as a result of the required inspection of the shipment at the port of entry, no San Jose scale, or suspicion thereof, be established; he can also extend the provisions of paragraph 1 to other countries in which the presence of San Jose scale has been established."

The decree of November 3, 1931, has also been supplemented by that of June 11, 1933 (Reichsgesetzbl. 1: 79, July 14, 1933, p. 468), to restrict the importation into Germany of living plants and fresh parts thereof from Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Poland, and Yugoslavia. The text of that decree follows:

ARTICLE 1. (a) The importation of living plants and fresh parts thereof from Rumania across the frontiers of the German Republic is prohibited until

further notice. The same applies to wraps and articles of any kind that have been used for packing or storing such plants or plant parts.

(b) Fresh fruit and refuse of fresh fruit from Rumania, until further notice, may be imported only through the customs ports named in article 3, only in the original packages, and only under the condition that an inspection, made at the port of entry at the cost of the interested person, reveals no infestation or suspicion of infestation with San Jose scale.

ART. 2. Living plants and fresh parts thereof, as well as fresh fruit and refuse of fresh fruit from Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia may be imported only through the customs ports named in article 3, and only on condition that an inspection, made at the port of entry at the cost of the interested person, reveals no infestation or suspicion of infestation with San Jose scale.

ART. 3. The products named in articles 1 and 2, insofar as their importation is not prohibited, until further notice, may be imported only through the following customs ports of entry:

Prussia:

Chief customs office: Stettin Auslandsverkehr.

Customs offices: Beuthen Q. S. Bahnhof, Deutsch-Eylau Bahnhof, Fraustadt Bahnhof, Kreuz Bahnhof, Libau Bahnhof, Mittelwalde Bahnhof, Neu-Bentschen, Oderberg Bahnhof, Seidenberg Bahnhof, Stettin Freibeizirk, Tilsit Bahnhof, Tilsit Memelbrücke, Trachenberg Bahnhof, Ziegenhals Bahnhof.

Branch customs offices: Berlin-Tempelhof airport, Breslau Grossmarkthalle, and Eydtkuhnen Land.

Bavaria:

Chief customs offices: Lindau and Simbach.

Customs offices: Asch Bahnhof, Eger Bahnhof, Kufstein, München Grossmarkthalle, Passau Bahnhof, and Salzburg.

Saxony:

Customs offices: Bad Schandau for steamship traffic, Bodenbach, Reitzenhain, Tetschen, Boitersreuth, Warnsdorf, and Weipert.

Hamburg:

Combined customs offices in Hamburg, and the customs office of Cuxhaven.

ART. 4. The provisions of article 3 apply also to the importation of living plants and fresh parts thereof from Rumania when importation is exceptionally permitted.

ART. 5. The provisions of section 2 of article 2, sections 3 and 4 of the decree of November 3, 1931, to prevent the introduction of San Jose scale and the apple fruit fly are applicable.

LEE A. STRONG, *Chief of Bureau.*

P.Q.C.A.—314, Supplement No. 3.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1933.

PLANT QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH HONDURAS

The text of Proclamation No. 21, of August 1, 1933, prohibiting the importation of tobacco seeds into British Honduras, is as follows:

"Whereas it is expedient for the protection of the tobacco industry to prohibit the importation into this colony of tobacco seeds:

"I, Henry Guy Pilling, officer administering the Government, in exercise of the powers vested in me by the Plant Protection Ordinance—Chapter 71 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924—as amended by the Plant Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1928 (No. 21 of 1928), and otherwise, and with the advice of the Executive Council, do hereby order and proclaim that from the fifth day of August 1933, all importations of tobacco seeds are prohibited except under license issued by the Agricultural Officer and which shall prescribe such treatment of the seeds by the Department of Agriculture as the Agricultural Officer may deem necessary."

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

P.Q.C.A.—305, Revised.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1933.

SHIPMENT OF MEXICAN CITRUS FRUITS IN BOND THROUGH THE UNITED STATES

The importation for consumption purposes of citrus fruits (exclusive of lemons and sour limes) and certain other fruits from Mexico, is prohibited by Notice of Quarantine No. 5, and Amendment No. 1 thereto, issued under the authority of the Federal Plant Quarantine Act, to prevent the entry into the United States of an injurious insect known as the Mexican fruit fly (*Trypeta ludens*).¹

With respect to articles prohibited entry in this and other similar quarantines promulgated for the purpose of excluding plant pests, provision has been made for the entry, under permit, either for immediate exportation or for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, of such articles, when such action can be taken without risk to the fruit or other cultures of the United States. These provisions are embodied in the revision of plant safeguard regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture October 4, 1932, and effective December 1, 1932.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING RAIL SHIPMENT IN BOND OF CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCED IN THE STATE OF SONORA, MEXICO

(1) Permits will be issued to authorize the entry for immediate transportation and exportation in bond of Mexican citrus fruit produced in the State of Sonora alone, under conditions which will be incorporated in the permits.

(2) The exporter of citrus fruit or his forwarding agent in the United States must first procure from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine a permit to authorize the routing of the shipment via a certain port of the United States. A separate permit will be required for each port of entry and country of destination, but each permit will be an open permit continuing until revoked and valid over all the designated routes.

(3) Such movement will be limited to entry through the ports of Nogales and Naco, Ariz., and movement through the United States by designated routes to Canada, or back into Mexico at ports not farther east than El Paso.

(4) As a condition of such movement the fruit must be shipped in bond under United States customs seal in refrigerator cars, and may not be transhipped en route.

(5) Prior to entry the permittee or his forwarding agent must submit to the collector of customs at the port of entry a notice, in duplicate, on forms provided for the purpose, indicating the initials and number of the railroad car, the particular authorized route over which it is proposed that the car shall move, and the port of exit on the Canadian or Mexican border through which the car will pass out of the United States.

(6) Before entry each car must be disinfected in such manner as shall be required by the inspector of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

(7) After the shipment has reached destination and been discharged either in Canada or Mexico, the car conveying it, as a condition of return to the United States, must be carefully swept and freed from all boxes, fruit, or other rubbish by the railroad company involved.

Failure to comply with any of the above requirements may cause the cancellation of the permit.

RAILROAD ROUTES AUTHORIZED FOR THE MOVEMENT OF SONORAN CITRUS FRUIT DIRECTLY FROM MEXICO TO CANADA OR BACK INTO MEXICO

From Sonora, Mexico, to Canada in Bond Through the United States

Direct routing is authorized of citrus fruits from the State of Sonora, Mexico, through Nogales or Naco, Ariz., eastward to El Paso, Tex., thence to Canada via any routing which does not pass west of the direct rail routes through Salt Lake City, Utah, and Portland, Oreg., or southeast of the direct rail routes through San Antonio, Tex., and St. Louis, Mo. (See map.)

¹ The Federal Plant Quarantine Act of Aug. 20, 1912, as amended, provides either for regulation or prohibition of the entry of plants and plant products when such action shall be necessary to prevent the introduction into the United States of injurious insects and plant diseases. Under this authority citrus fruit from Mexico, including oranges, grapefruit, and sweet limes, and also mangoes, sapodillas (*Achras sapota*), peaches, guavas, and plums are prohibited entry into the United States on account of the Mexican fruit fly (*Trypeta ludens*).

From Sonora, Mexico, in bond through the United States back into Mexico

Port of entry into United States	Via	Port of exit from United States	Port of reentry into Mexico
Nogales, Ariz.....	Southern Pacific & Nacozari R.R.....	Douglas	Agua Prieta, Sonora.
Do.....	Southern Pacific & Mexico Northwestern R.R.....	El Paso	Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua.
Naco, Ariz.....	Southern Pacific & Nacozari R.R.....	Douglas	Agua Prieta, Sonora.
Do.....	Southern Pacific, Mexico Northwestern, or	El Paso	Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua.
Douglas, Ariz.....	National R.R. of Mexico.	do.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.

**CONDITIONS GOVERNING MOVEMENT IN BOND TO CANADA OF MEXICAN CITRUS
FRUIT THROUGH NORTH ATLANTIC PORTS**

In addition to the rail movement from the Mexican border ports of citrus fruit produced in the State of Sonora, Mexico, under the conditions set forth above, citrus fruit from any part of Mexico coming to the port of New York or other approved northern Atlantic ports by ocean transit during the period October 15 to March 15, if apparently free from infestation, as determined by inspection at the approved port of entry, may be permitted entry at such ports for immediate transportation and exportation in bond to Canada in accordance with the Revised Plant Safeguard Regulations, promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture October 4, 1932, and effective December 1, 1932. (See par. 2 of this circular.)

A separate permit is required for each shipment of this character and application should be made in advance: *Provided*, That a continuing permit, valid until revoked, may be issued upon application when it is shown that shipments will be made throughout each season. If all required information is not available in advance of the arrival of any shipment for which a separate permit is required, the forwarding agent at New York may file an application at the New York office of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, room 844, Federal Building, Christopher Street, New York, on the arrival of such a consignment at that port.

After the shipment has reached destination and been discharged in Canada, the car conveying it, as a condition of return to the United States, must be carefully swept and freed from all boxes, fruit, or other rubbish by the railroad company involved.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief of Bureau.



FIGURE 2.—Direct routing from Sonora, Mexico, to Canada by any railroad within the unshaded area.

LEE A. STRONG NAMED CHIEF OF BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY

(Press notice)

SEPTEMBER 29, 1933.

Lee A. Strong, who for the past 4 years has been chief of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, will become chief of the Bureau of Entomology on October 1, Secretary Wallace announced today.

The work of these two bureaus is closely related. The Bureau of Entomology is a research institution, charged with investigations and demonstrations for the promotion of economic entomology; it seeks the best means of destroying injurious insects and the development of beneficial ones. The Bureau of Plant Quarantine is responsible for the enforcement of quarantines promulgated to prevent the entry or dissemination of dangerous plant pests new to or not widely distributed within the United States; it is also responsible for carrying on, in cooperation with the States, necessary work to prevent the spread or to eradicate pests that may have gained local foothold.

Mr. Strong's transfer to the position of Chief of Entomology will reestablish a close working arrangement between the two bureaus that previously existed until the control and research work were definitely separated on July 1, 1928. Even after that, the Chief of Entomology continued also as chief of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration until Mr. Strong came to the Department on December 1, 1929.

Mr. Strong succeeds C. L. Marlatt, who is retiring after nearly 45 years of service with the Federal Government. Avery S. Hoyt, now assistant chief, will become Acting Chief of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine. However, Mr. Strong will complete several important projects he has started in the quarantine work after his transfer takes place; he will, for example, conduct the hearing which has been called for October 25 to consider a possible revision of Quarantine 37.

Mr. Strong's legal residence is in California where he served as assistant director of agriculture just before coming to the United States Department of Agriculture. He was formerly connected with the Federal Department as a specialist in plant-quarantine work.

FRUIT-FLY SURVEY IN THE WEST INDIES, BRAZIL, URUGUAY, CHILE, AND PERU

SEPTEMBER 30, 1933.

This field survey, which was made with the consent and cooperation of the officials of the West Indies, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, and Peru, had for its purpose two objectives: (1) To determine whether, in the administration of the fruit and vegetable quarantine (Quarantine No. 56), fruits and vegetables produced in those countries which did not represent pest risk were being denied entry into the United States; and (2) to determine whether fruits and vegetables which were being admitted into the United States from the countries named were subject to attack by fruit flies or other injurious insects. Arrangements for this survey were made through the State Department, whose representatives in the countries concerned assisted materially in perfecting plans for the investigation. The success attained was in no small measure due to the helpful cooperation rendered by the government officials of the countries visited.

Because of their fruit-fly experience, Max Kisliuk, Jr., and C. E. Cooley, plant quarantine inspectors of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, were selected to make this survey. Much valuable information was secured, not only with respect to fruit flies but other pests which attack fruits and vegetables in the countries concerned. A total of 2,171 collections were made. Of this number 2,153 represented insects and 18 plant diseases. The insect and plant-disease identifications included in this summary were made by the specialists of the Bureaus of Entomology and Plant Industry. The following summary of the results secured has been prepared by Messrs. Kisliuk and Cooley.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

BRITISH BAHAMA ISLANDS

The survey of this group, May 28-30, 1931, was for various reasons limited to the section immediately surrounding the city of Nassau and the Blue Hill region, both on the island of New Providence. Due to previous hurricanes and other agricultural difficulties, there was but little of fruit and vegetables to be seen, scarcely more than 100 fruits of the mango being encountered during the entire time spent on this island. Most of the fruits consumed were grown on the neighboring islands and in certain of the West Indies, viz, Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, etc.

The only trypetid found on the island of New Providence as a result of this survey was the papaya fruit fly, *Toxotrypana curvicauda* Gerst. Fifty percent of the papayas examined were found to be infested with the larvae of this fruit fly, and several adults were taken.

Among economic insects other than fruit fly observed on the island, the most injurious were the citrus black fly, *Aleurocanthus woglumi* Ashby, and the curculionid, *Pachnaeus* (?) *psittacus* Olivier, on nearly all citrus plants. The scale insects, *Coccus hesperidum* L. and *C. viridis* Green, were also quite destructive to citrus foliage. The latter insect was also found to be damaging about 12 percent of the leaves of guava. Okra was attacked by *Nezara viridula* L. Cornstalks and ears of corn were riddled with borings by *Heliothis obsoleta* Fab. and *Laphygma* sp., and the leaves of corn were being fed upon by the Mollusca, *Capitis varians*, and the Coreidae, *Phthia picta* Drury. Pigeonpea pods were heavily infested with *H. obsoleta*, as well as a species of *Fundella*, and 10 percent of the sapodillas from the neighboring island of Eleuthera had scales of *Aspidiotus lutaniae* Sign. Squash was being bored into by a species of *Diaphania*, while cabbage was fed upon by *Plutella maculipennis* Curt. and *Murgantia histrionica* Hahn, etc.

JAMAICA, BRITISH WEST INDIES

Heavy rains during the period of the survey of Jamaica, June 2-20, 1931, made it difficult to reach many districts, but the following places were visited: Kingston and its immediate vicinity, Hope Gardens, Spanish Town, Papine, Constance Springs, Cinchona Gardens, Pleasant Hill, Temple Hall, Castleton, Linstead, Moneague, St. Anns Bay, Dry Harbour, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Phoenix, Caladupa, Ginger Hill, Lacovia, Santa Cruz, Mandeville, Williamsfield, Perus, May Pen, Hartlands, Chapelton, Williamsfred, and Manchester Pastures.

Examinations were made of all fruits and vegetables found to be in a susceptible stage of maturity in the field and in the various public markets visited. The following fruits were encountered: Bananas, plantains, papayas, mangoes, soursops, tangerines, limes, guavas, oranges, grapefruit, rose apples, sour oranges, pineapples, breadfruit, star-apples, purple hog plums, immature avocados, cashew fruits, and akee (*Blighia sapida*). Vegetables seen were cucumbers, tomatoes, chayotes, okra, peppers, eggplants, beets, turnips, sweetpotatoes, yams, green peas, string beans, pumpkins, onions, scallops, carrots, potatoes, cabbages, and lima beans.

The following fruit-fly infestations were found: 226 larvae of *Anastrepha* sp. in mangoes, purple hog plums, guavas, rose apples, and sapodillas, and 38 adults of *Anastrepha* sp. were successfully reared from larvae taken in mangoes and purple hog plums. Four adults of *Anastrepha* sp. were collected on the leaves of cocoa and mango at Hope Gardens, and 70 adults of *Anastrepha acidusa* Walk., on the leaves of bitter almond, akee, cocoa, mango, and purple hog plums were also taken at that place. At Cinchona, 3 adults and 2 puparia of an apparently unusual trypetid were taken on the leaves and buds of a sweetpotato vine, *Ipomoea jamaicensis*.

Among the more noteworthy injurious insects other than fruit fly taken in Jamaica were the following: The citrus black fly, *Aleurocanthus woglumi* on citrus foliage and on that of surinam-cherry, the latter also being found attacked by a species of *Pseudoparlatoria*. *Prepodes vittatus* L. and *Pachnaeus citri* Mrshl. were also found to be especially injurious to citrus plants. *Bephrata cubensis* Ashm. was found in seeds of custard-apples. Larvae of a species of Olethreutidae were found in guavas, and *Stoiba swartzii* Thunb. was devouring the leaves and stems of the sweetpotato. *Lachnopus aurifer* White was taken on the foliage of mango, *Crotalaria*, and many other plants. The pink bollworm, *Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund., was found in cotton bolls, and

the cotton stainer, *Dysdercus andreae* L., was taken on this plant as well as on some unknown hosts. Fifty percent of the leaves of papaya were infested with *Trialeurodes variabilis* Q., and larvae of a species of Tineidae were also found in this fruit. The leaves of melon, okra, and many unknown plants were attacked by *Pycnoderes quadrimaculatus* Guer. Twenty-five percent of the leaves of rose apple were seriously affected by the following scale insects: *Vinsonia stellifera* Westw., *Coccus acuminatus* Sign., and *C. mangiferae* Green. About the electric light at the hotel were many well-known pests such as *Anomala* sp., *Dinoderus minutus* Fab., *Xyleborus confusus* Eich., *Cyclocephala* sp., *Ligyris juvenescens* Fab., *Strategus titanus* Fab., *Protoparce jamaicensis* Browne, *Xylophanes tersa* L., etc.

REPUBLIC OF HAITI

Heavy rains and floods greatly hampered the work in the field and made it practically impossible to reach outlying districts in Haiti at the time of the survey, June 19–July 10, 1931. With the aid of airplanes furnished by the United States Marine Corps, motor boats by the Garde d'Haiti, and by hiring automobiles and horses, however, the following districts were visited: Port au Prince and vicinity, Pthor, Petionville, Kenscoff, Damien, Leogane, Miragoane, Jeremie, Marfranc, Aux Cayes, St. Marc, Cap Haitien, Limbe, Plaisance, and Milot.

Host fruits and vegetables were unusually scarce at the time of this survey; nevertheless some of these in a susceptible stage of maturity were found in the field and in the various public markets. Following is a list of those encountered: Bananas, plantains, several varieties of mangoes, guavas, hog plums, sapodillas, passion fruit, bitter oranges, a few sweet oranges, rose apples, akee, cashew fruits, bitter almonds, breadfruit, some immature soursops as well as other *Annonas*, coffee berries, grapefruit, star-apples, peaches, grapes, apples, etc. Vegetables seen were tomatoes, peppers, eggplants, cucumbers, lima and string beans, chickpeas, squashes, etc.

Larvae of *Anastrepha* spp. were taken in mangoes, guavas, yellow hog plums, passion fruit (granadilla), and rose apples. Adults of *Anastrepha acidusa* were reared from larvae taken in mangoes and yellow hog plums. Adults of *A. suspensa* Lw. were reared from the yellow hog plum and collected on leaves and fruit of mango, hog plum, and rose apple, and adults of *A. acidusa* were taken on mango and hog plum. Larvae of the papaya fruit fly, *Toxotrypana curvicauda*, were found in 50 percent of the papayas examined.

Noteworthy among injurious insects other than fruit flies taken were the following: Larvae of a species of Curculionidae in 5 percent of the sapodillas examined; *Bephrata cubensis* in 5 percent of the seeds of soursop; larvae of species of *Stenoma*, Olethreutidae, Blastobasidae, and *Mothonica ocella* Forbes in 20 percent of the genips. There was also found to be a loss of 20 percent of the bean plants due to attacks by *Nezara viridula* and *Acrosternum marginatum* Pal. B. Specimens of *Diaprepes quadrivittatus* Olivier were taken on foliage of fig, geranium, and globe artichoke. *Leptoglossus gonagra* Fab. and *L. stigma* Herbst were noted puncturing the fruit of guava, and *Loxa viridis* Pal. B. was taken while sucking the juice of mango.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Recent storms and excessive rains having flooded rivers and washed out many bridges, it was necessary to confine the survey to the eastern part of the Dominican Republic. However, considerable territory was covered July 12–21, 1931, along the southern coast and northwestward through the great valley of Santiago, including the following districts: Santo Domingo and vicinity, Mella, San Isidro, Jaina, San Cristobal, Baní, Azua, Bonao, Rincon, La Vega, Moca, Santiago, and Pena. The storms had also seriously interfered with the normal development of the tropical fruit crops, particularly mangoes, which were found to be very scarce. Ordinarily this fruit would have been very abundant at this season of the year. Other fruits were also very scarce and when encountered proved to be far more immature than would have been the case under normal climatic conditions.

The following fruits in a susceptible stage of maturity were examined in the field and in the various public markets of the districts visited: Plantains, bananas, guavas, mangoes, yellow hog plums, sweet oranges, sour oranges,

limes, soursops, papayas, pineapples, grapefruit, sapodillas, Barbados cherries, cashew fruits, cocoa, figs, jackfruit, bitter almonds, cherimoyas, custard-apples, pomegranates, mamey apples, immature avocados, etc. Vegetables examined were okra, tomatoes, peppers, eggplants, cucumbers, sweetpotatoes, yams, cassava roots, etc.

From the above the following trypetids were taken: 91 larvae of *Anastrepha* spp. in the fruits of yellow hog plums, mangoes, and guavas, 19 adults of *Anastrepha acidusa* being collected on the fruit and leaves of these same hosts. Fifty-four adults of *Anastrepha suspensa* were taken from the fruit and leaves of mango, guava, and rose apple, the last-named host not bearing fruit at this time. One specimen of *Anastrepha integra* was taken on a leaf of rose apple. Three adults of the papaya fruit fly, *Toxotrypana curvicauda*, were found on the leaves of papaya and 10 of its larvae in papaya fruits. One specimen of *Acrotaenia testudinea* and six of *Acrotaenia* sp. were taken on leaves of guava. One adult of *Blepharoneura fulvicollis* V. d. W. was collected on a leaf of cocoa. In addition to the foregoing, 7 *Anastrepha suspensa* and 5 *A. acidusa* reared from rose apple at Moca by Dr. Gomez-Menor were later forwarded by him to add to the collections.

Among the more important injurious insects other than fruit flies taken were the following: Larvae of a species of Apioninae in 50 percent of the fruit of a *Eugenia* sp., and larvae of a species of Curculionidae in 4 percent of the fruit of sapodilla. *Leptoglossus stigma* was taken on bitter almond. *L. gonagra* and *Dysdercus andreae* were taken on cocoa foliage. *Diaprepes abbreviatus* and a *Lachnopus* sp. were swept from hog-plum leaves, etc.

AMERICAN VIRGIN ISLANDS

The three principal islands of this group were visited July 31-August 6, 1931. The authors surveyed St. Thomas jointly, after which they separated, Mr. Kisliuk visiting St. Croix and Mr. Cooley going to the island of St. John. St. Thomas and St. Croix having fairly good roads, were quite intensively surveyed, but the area covered on St. John was limited considerably due to lack of roads and difficulties of traveling by horseback and on foot.

The following districts were visited on St. Thomas: The city of St. Thomas and vicinity, Ma Folie, Canaan, Lovenlund, Peterson Hill, Tutu Bay, Mosquito Bay, Crown Mountain, Pearl Bay, and Magens Bay. Sections visited on St. Croix were Christiansted and vicinity, Anna's Hope, Two Friends, Orange Grove, and Frederiksted. On St. John, the following places were visited: Cruz Bay, Adrian, Susannaburg, Denis Bay, Hogsnest Bay, and Casey Bay.

There was a great scarcity of host fruits on all of these islands, St. Thomas having more diversified varieties than the others. Among the principal fruits examined in the field and public markets at St. Thomas, Christiansted, and Frederiksted were the following: Bananas, mangoes, yellow hog plums, sour limes, manjack, cocoa plums, pomegranates, soursops, immature cherimoyas, avocados, sapodillas, breadfruit, etc. Vegetables seen were a few tomatoes, eggplants, peppers, okra, etc.

During the course of the survey of these islands, fruit-fly infestations were found at 6 different locations on St. Thomas and at 1 point on St. Croix. Three adults of *Anastrepha acidusa* were taken from three different hosts, viz., mango, guava, and manjack (*Cordia* sp.). Two hundred and three larvae of *Anastrepha* sp. were taken in yellow hog plums and mangoes.

Among the more important injurious insects other than fruit flies taken were the following: The pink bollworm, *Pectinophora gossypiella*, in okra on the island of St. John; *Lachnopus curvipes* on mango at St. Thomas; and the scale insects, *Vinsonia stellifera* and *Coccus mangiferae* on mango leaves on the island of St. Croix. *Metamasius hemipterus*, the West Indian cane weevil, was taken in an overripe sapodilla on the island of St. Croix.

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS, BRITISH WEST INDIES

These islands are grouped together for convenience since they are but 2 miles or so apart. During the course of the survey (Aug. 7-12, 1931) of St. Kitts the following fruit-growing centers were visited: Lamberts, Wingfield Manor, Romneys, Monkey Hill, Stapleton, Greenhill, and Basseterre and vicinity. On Nevis the points visited were Banyans, Stoney Grove, Wards, Hamilton, Brown Pasture, Fothergills, Charlestown and vicinity, Jessops, and Mosquito Bay.

The susceptible host fruits examined in the field and in public markets on both islands were as follows: Mangoes, breadfruit, soursops, clammy cherries, seagrapes, pricklypears, yellow hog plums, immature guavas, avocados, bitter almonds, papayas, mamey apples, passion fruit, limes, pomegranates, cassava, cotton bolls, "maga", etc.

A total of 72 adults of *Anastrepha acidusa*, 517 immature specimens of *Anastrepha* sp., and 1 adult *Tomoplagia incompleta* represented the findings of Trypetidae on both of these islands. The last-named species was taken on guava; *A. acidusa* was taken on mango, hog plum, guava, and mamey apple, and the larvae of *Anastrepha* sp. were found infesting the fruit of mango and hog plum.

Among the more important injurious insects other than fruit flies taken were the following: Larvae of a species of Gelechiidae in the blossom ends of the fruit of pomegranate, and bagworms, *Oiketicus* sp., on this host in Nevis; *Carjedon fuscus* Goeze and *Corcyra cephalonica* Staint. in tamarind pods in St. Kitts; *Leptoglossus stigma* on guava; *Nezara viridula* on leguminous plants and cotton; the pink bollworm, *Pectinophora gossypiella*, in 30 percent of the cotton bolls seen; *Alabama argillacea*, devouring from 50 to 100 percent of the cotton plants; and swarms of a migrating grasshopper, *Schistocerca* sp., destroying leguminous cover crops and many other cultivated plants in St. Kitts.

ANTIGUA, BRITISH WEST INDIES

The survey of Antigua, August 13-22, 1931, was carried into practically every locality and district on the island due to its splendid system of roads that circumscribe and cross the island in every direction. The principal sections visited were as follows: St. John and vicinity, Belmont, Bendals, Body Ponds, Sawcotts, Wallings, Fig Tree Hill, Cades Bay, Fries, Willocks, Dark Valley, Christian Valley, Providence, Gunthorpes, Marble Hill, Sweets Village, Parham, Bettys Hope, All Saints Village, Willoughby Bay, Bodkins, Liverta Village, Falmouth, English Harbor, and Shirley Heights.

Very careful examination was made of the few host fruits and vegetables found in the field and at the public markets in St. John, as well as at fruit stands in the smaller villages on the island. Among them were the following: Yellow hog plums, mangoes, breadfruit, soursops, limes, papayas, bitter almonds, genips, immature guavas, avocados, custard-apples, clammy cherries, pricklypears, fruits of *Cordia sulcata*, and manchineal. There were also tomatoes, eggplants, yams, yautias, okra, cucumbers, sweetpotatoes, etc. Although the above represents a fairly representative variety of possible host fruits and vegetables, the particular amount of each of these was very small, due most likely to the terrific destruction of fruit trees by the 1928 hurricane and a severe drought during 1930 and 1931. Mangoes and guavas were most affected by these climatic disturbances, which also most likely influenced the seasonal maturing of the various hosts to such an extent that no fruit flies were encountered in Antigua during this survey.

Among other important injurious insects taken were the following: *Dysdercus andreae* on mango, *Pulvinaria psidii* on yellow hog plum, and *Ligyris tumulosus* at lights.

GUADELOUPE, FRENCH WEST INDIES

The name "Guadeloupe" is generally given to a small group of the French West Indies, of which the two largest, viz, Guadeloupe and Grand Terre, were visited in the course of this survey August 23-September 4, 1931. These two islands are separated by only a narrow channel of water, which is bridged for vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Many localities were visited on both islands as follows: Pointe-a-Pitre and vicinity, Petit Bourg, Goyave, St. Marie, Capesterre, Trios Rivières, Basse-Terre, St. Cloud, Vieux Habitant, Bouillante, St. Rose, Lamentin, Les Abymes, St. Anne, St. Francois, Le Moule, etc.

At the public markets in Pointe-a-Pitre and Basse-Terre as well as in the fields throughout the island all of the available tropical fruit was carefully examined. Mangoes were found to be very scarce although a few trees of the late varieties were found. Other fruits examined were yellow hog plums, chili plums, golden apples, guavas, breadfruit, bananas, plantains, soursops, cherimoyas, sapodillas, papayas, coffee berries, pomegranates, immature sweet

oranges, and avocados. Vegetables seen were tomatoes, peppers, eggplants, okra, sweetpotatoes, yams, onions, cassava, palm hearts, etc.

Eighty-eight larvae and two puparia of *Anastrepha* sp. were taken in yellow hog plums; and 12 larvae and 1 puparium of *Anastrepha* sp. in chili plums, but no adult trypetids were collected nor was there sufficient time to rear adults from the immature stages noted.

Among the important injurious insects other than fruit flies taken in Guadeloupe were the following: *Phthia picta* damaging 10 percent of the tomatoes; *Nezara viridula* on solanaceous foliage; larvae of *Anthonomus* sp. and *Anarsia* sp. in fruit of *Eugenia* sp.; *Xyleborus confusus* in guavas; *Leptoglossus gonagra*, *L. stigma*, and *Diaprepes abbreviatus* on guava; *Trachyderes succinctus* on guava and mango; and *Diabrotica ochreata* on yellow hog plum; etc.

MARTINIQUE, FRENCH WEST INDIES

Martinique has a well-developed system of roads, which made it possible to reach practically every section of the island (Aug. 27-Sept. 5, 1931), viz. Fort de France and vicinity, Tivoli, La Rodate, Colson, Deux Choux, St. James, St. Pierre, Morne Rouge, Ajoupe Bouillon, Lorain, Marigot, St. Marie, Trinite, Gros Morne, St. Joseph, Robert, Francois, Lamentin, Montte, Ducos, Petit Bourg, St. Esprit, Vaulin, Marin, and Riv. Pilote.

Mangoes were almost gone at the time of this survey and guavas not yet mature, the principal ripe fruit available in abundance being yellow hog plums. Other fruits examined were breadfruit, guavas, chili plums, bananas, plantains, cocoa, coffee berries, mamey apples, limes, passion fruit, cocoa plums, soursops, cherimoyas, sapodillas, golden apples, sour oranges, immature sweet oranges, and avocados. Vegetables seen were tomatoes, peppers, eggplants, okra, cucumbers, squashes, string beans, etc.

As a result of examinations made in the field and at the public market in Fort de France, it was found that *Anastrepha* sp. were present at 13 different locations on the island, reaching from Morne Rouge in the north to Rivre Pilote in the south. Three adults of *Anastrepha acidusa* were collected on yellow hog plum and 112 larvae and 2 puparia of *Anastrepha* sp. were taken in the same host.

Among the important injurious insects other than fruit flies taken in Martinique was *Diabrotica fucata* on guava and mango.

ST. LUCIA, BRITISH WEST INDIES

The splendid road which nearly encircles St. Lucia made it possible to visit (Sept. 5-14, 1931) almost every village and hamlet on the island as follows: Castries and vicinity, Choc Bay, Union, Gros Islet, Anse La Raye, D'Ennery, Micaud, Vieux Fort, Laborie, Choiseul, and Soufriere and vicinity.

The most abundant ripe fruit found at this season was the yellow hog plum. The following fruits were also seen and examined: Bananas, plantains, limes, guavas, papayas, bitter almonds, cherimoyas, breadfruit, sapodillas, Barbados cherries, soursops, mangoes, sour oranges, golden apples, passion fruit, immature avocados, and sweet oranges. Vegetables seen were tomatoes, peppers, eggplants, okra, sweetpotatoes, yams, cabbages, onions, etc.

Two hundred and sixty-eight larvae and two puparia of *Anastrepha* sp. were found in yellow hog plums and five adults of *Anastrepha acidusa* were taken on this host. Sixty-six adults of *A. acidusa* were also collected on the leaves of cocoa, as well as 1 on Lauraceae and 1 on lime. These infestations were found at 13 different localities on the island.

Among the important injurious insects other than fruit flies were the following: A species of *Anthonomus* in 10 percent of the fruit of *Eugenia* sp. in which there were also found larvae of a species of Gelechiidae. *Leptoglossus stigma* was taken on yellow hog plum, and about the electric light in the hotel room were many well-known injurious insects, such as *Cyclocephala* sp., *Passalus unicornis* Serv., *Cryptorhynchus* sp., *Herse cingulata* Merian, etc.

DOMINICA, BRITISH WEST INDIES

Due to the extremely mountainous nature of Dominica and its heavy annual rainfall, roads were very scarce and those available found to be in very poor condition. Field trips were made on September 14-21, 1931, however, to the

following districts: Roseau and vicinity, Mount Joy, Sylvania, Belfast, St. Joseph, the Layou River Valley, Point Michel, Geneva, and Grand Bay. Automobiles were used as far as road conditions would allow, but it was necessary to travel on foot to many of the fields.

The yellow hog plum was the most abundant ripe fruit available, while guavas were rapidly maturing. Other fruits seen and examined were bananas, plantains, limes, breadfruit, avocados, soursops, cherimoyas, golden apples, mangoes, oranges, tangerines, shaddocks, grapefruit, java plums, sapodillas, pomearacs, papayas, akee, and carambolas. Vegetables seen were tomatoes, peppers, okra, dasheens, yams, sweetpotatoes, onions, etc.

Examinations made in the field and at public markets revealed infestations of *Anastrepha* sp. at nine different localities in Dominica. A total of 953 larvae of *Anastrepha* sp. were found in guavas and yellow hog plums, and 191 adults of *Anastrepha acidusa* were collected on guava, bitter almond, *Inga laurina*, mango, *Acacia* sp., and yellow hog plum. One adult of another fruit fly, viz, *Acrotaenia* sp., was also taken on guava.

Among the important injurious insects other than fruit fly encountered were the following: Larvae of a species of *Olethreutidae* and specimens of *Platynota rostrana* Walk. in citrus fruits, *Diaprepes abbreviatus* and *Lachnopus* sp. on citrus, and *Bephrata maculicollis* Cam. in seeds of soursop.

BARBADOS, BRITISH WEST INDIES

Splendid and abundant roads on the island of Barbados made it possible to carry the survey (Sept. 23–Oct. 1, 1931) into its remotest corners and reaching into every parish from St. Lucy, St. Peters, and St. Andrews in the north, through St. James, St. Thomas, St. Joseph, St. Michael, and St. John in the center of the island, as well as Christ Church and St. Philip in the south.

Host fruits and vegetables were more scarce in Barbados than in any of the other West Indian islands visited, and the survey was greatly extended in search of same. The yellow hog plum was the most abundant, but the following were also seen in small quantities: Chili plums, golden apples, breadfruit, clammy cherries, guavas, mangoes, immature avocados, soursops, cherimoyas, mamey apples, Barbados cherries, oranges, limes, grapefruit, shaddocks, bananas, and bitter almonds. Vegetables encountered were tomatoes, okra, peppers, cucumbers, squashes, eddoes, sweetpotatoes, yams, etc. Careful examination of these products revealed no evidence of fruit-fly infestation.

Noteworthy among the injurious insects other than fruit fly taken in Barbados were the following: *Sitophilus linearis* Herbst in 15 percent of the tamarind seeds still in the pod; *Diaprepes abbreviatus* on cassava plants; larvae of species of *Plusia* and *Anomis* in 15 percent of the pods of black-eyed peas; larvae of a species of *Tineidae* in yams, 20 percent of which were also infested with the scale *Targionia hartii* Ckll.; larvae of a species of *Noctuidae* on okra plants and leaves showing a 50 percent loss, and such well-known injurious insects as *Ligyrrus tumulosus*, *Xylophanes tersa*, etc., about the electric light in the hotel.

ST. VINCENT, BRITISH WEST INDIES

This island, being quite mountainous and heavily forested, provided much poorer roads and transportation facilities than most of the other West Indian islands. In spite of this handicap and torrential rains, however, the following points were visited on October 1–6, 1931: Wallilabou, Bellisle, Barrouallie, Mt. Wynne, Rutland Vale Village, the Buccament River Valley, Pembroke, Questells, Kingstown and vicinity, Calliaqua, the Marriacqua River Valley, Akers, the Yambu River Valley, Sans Souci, Colonaire, Georgetown, Waterloo, Orange Hill, Overland Village, and Owia.

There was a comparative scarcity of host fruits present at the time of this survey. Guavas were the most abundant fruit found, and the following were seen in small quantities: Yellow hog plums, breadfruit, bananas, cherimoyas, soursops, avocados, chili plums, golden apples, papayas, oranges, tangerines, limes, bitter almonds, nutmeg fruits, two species of figs, Governor plums, etc. Vegetables seen were tomatoes, peppers, okra, cucumbers, squashes, eddoes, sweetpotatoes, yams, etc. With the exception of guavas, limes, yellow hog plums, breadfruit, and bitter almonds, the hosts seen were very immature.

Very careful examination of products in the public market at Kingstown as well as in the field revealed no evidence of fruit-fly attack. A striking

feature was the enormous amount of sooty-mold fungi covering the fruit, forest, shade, and ornamental trees and seriously affecting their growth and fruit produced by them.

Among the important injurious insects other than fruit fly taken in St. Vincent were the following: *Xyleborus sacchari* Hopk., *Lachnopus*(?) or *Diaprepes*(?) sp., *Cleogonus* sp., etc., in seeds of angelin; *Lepidosaphes alba* Ckll. on stems of cassava; larvae of species of Pyralidae and Tortricidae in *Cassia* sp; *Leptoglossus vexillatus* Stal and species of Olethreutidae and Psychidae on guava; larvae of *Lachnopus*(?) or *Diaprepes*(?) and species of Blastobasidae in seeds of the Honduras mahogany; larvae of *Diaprepes*(?) sp. in seeds of mango; the scale insect, *Targionia hartii* on 5 percent of the yams; *Nezara viridula* on okra. At the electric light in the hotel room the following well-known pests were taken: *Ligyrrus tumulosus*, *Cyclocephala vincentiae* Arr., *Nezara viridula*, *Achrysur surinamum* L., *Leptostylus testaceus* Frol., *Cryptorhynchus* sp., *Xylophanes tersa*, etc. In all parts of the island there was considerable damage being done to agriculture by the grasshoppers, *Schistocerca impleta* Walk. and *S. pallens* Thunbg., etc.

TRINIDAD

A splendid network of highways made it possible from October 10 to November 4, 1931, to survey almost every section of Trinidad, including the northern mountainous range and the southwestern peninsula as well as the eastern coastal plain. The following important sections were visited: Port of Spain and vicinity, Carenage, Teteron, Magueripe Bay, Diego Martin, Greenhill, Maraval, Santa Cruz, San Juan, St. Augustine, the Maracas Valley, the Caura Valley, the Arima Valley, Valencia, Sangre Grande, Matura, Balandra Bay, Toco, Freeport, Couva, Montserrat, San Fernando, St. Madeleine, Hermitage, Union Hall, St. Mary's, La Brea, Irois, Cedros, Chatham, Erin, Palo Seco, Siparia, Penal, Sadhoowa, Basseterre, Princes Town, Williamsville, Mayo, Caparo Junction, Flanigan Town, Brasso, Tabaquite, Rio Claro, Plaisance, Mayaro, St. Joseph, Cold Mine, and Upper Cunape.

This island had a larger quantity and greater variety of host fruits than any of the other West Indian islands visited. Named in the order of their abundance the following fruits were seen and examined: Bananas, plantains, limes, immature grapefruit and sweet oranges, cherimoyas, avocados, Governor plums, papayas, golden apples, chili plums, yellow hog plums, guavas, mangoes, sapodillas, mamey apples, Belle apples, barbadines, pods of three different species of *Inga*, peachnuts, pomegraces, soursoaps, wild figs, akee fruits, sour oranges, bitter almonds, bela fruit, nutmeg fruit, etc. Vegetables examined were melons, squashes, cucumbers, okra, eggplants, tomatoes, peppers, pigeon-peas, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, eddoes, yams, cabbages, wild cotton bolls, garlic, onions, etc.

Infestations of fruit flies were found at 45 different locations, distributed over every section of Trinidad. Larvae of *Anastrepha* spp. were taken in fruit of cattleya guavas, common guavas, chili plums, yellow hog plums, *Inga ingoides*, and sapodillas. Adults of *Anastrepha* spp. were collected on chili plums, *Cordia cylindristachya*, guavas, and sapodillas, and some were reared from larvae out of chili plums and yellow hog plums. Adults of *Anastrepha striata* Sch. were collected on guavas, oranges, *Inga ingoides*, and sapodillas, and reared from larvae out of guavas. Adults of *Anastrepha serpentina* Wd. were taken on sapodillas as well as reared from larvae taken in this same host. Adults of *A. fraterculus* Wd. were taken on guava, chili plum, and sapodilla. Adult specimens of *A. ethalea* Walk. were collected on guava and sapodilla, and one adult of *A. sylvicola* Knab was taken on guava also. The trypetid, *Hexachaeta amabilis* Lw., was taken on guava and sapodilla, *Acrotucia* sp. on sapodilla, and *Blepharoneura poccilosoma* Sch. on a species of *Solanum*. The papaya fruit fly, *Toxotrypana curvicauda* Gerst., was found in and on papayas.

Among the more important injurious insects other than fruit flies found in Trinidad were the following: *Lydamis* sp. in and on fruits of *Annona montana*; larvae of Pyralidae in dried fruit of balata, Rheedia, calabash, and in pods of *Inga ingoides*; larvae of Blastobasidae in dried balata; *Conotrachelus dimidiatus*(?) Champ. in 10 percent of the cattleya guavas and 20 percent of the guavas; *Bephrata maculicollis* in 10 percent of the cherimoyas; *Stenomoma anonella* Lepp. and other *Stenomoma* spp. in 15 percent of the cherimoyas; a *Stenomoma* sp. in guava, *I. setifera*, and *I. ingoides*; *Cicadella laudata* Walk. on

Cordia cylindristachya, cotton, and grapefruit; *Dysdercus fernaldi* Ballou on cotton; *Ceutorhynchus* sp. in 50 percent of the fruit of *Eugenia* sp.; *Anthonomus eugenii* Cano (?) in 15 percent of the fruit of *Eugenia* sp.; larvae of Cecidomyiidae in the fruit of fig and *I. ingoides*; larvae of *Papilio* sp. on leaves of grapefruit; *Leptoglossus gonagra* on guavas and *I. ingoides*; *L. stigma* on guavas; larvae of a species of Drepanidae on leaves of yellow hog plum; larvae of species of Curculionidae in 20 percent of the fruit of *I. setifera* and in 15 percent of that of *I. ingoides*; larvae of a species of Gracilariidae in pods of *I. setifera*; *Steirastoma breve* Sulz. on okra; *Ancylostomia stercorea* (?) Zell. in 50 percent of the pigeonpea pods; larvae of *Conotrachelus* sp. in 2 percent of the sapodillas; and *Tomaspis saccharina* Dist. on sugarcane, various grasses, on the collecting net, and in the automobile. About the electric light in the hotel specimens were taken of *Cyclocephala* sp., *Ligyrrus* sp., etc.

BRAZIL

The authors arrived at Para, Brazil, by airplane from the island of Trinidad on November 5, 1931, and continued on to Rio de Janeiro by same, reaching that point on November 8. After making a survey of the State of Rio de Janeiro and the Federal District, a return trip was taken up the coast to Pernambuco by steamer, after which the survey was carried down to the State of Bahia and back to Rio de Janeiro. The next State visited was that of Minas Geraes, which was reached by railroad, and after its completion and a return to Rio de Janeiro the State of Sao Paulo was surveyed.

During the period of the survey in Brazil (November 5, 1931-January 1, 1932), fruit-fly infestations were found at 37 different locations. Three hundred and seventy-six adult fruit flies were collected on 30 different hosts; 1,698 larvae were taken from 22 different hosts, and there were reared out of 601 larvae taken from 11 of these different hosts 357 adults and 11 parasites.

To simplify the recording of data gathered during these investigations, each State in Brazil is treated separately.

STATE OF RIO AND FEDERAL DISTRICT OF RIO DE JANEIRO

The localities visited November 8-29 in this section were as follows: The city of Rio de Janeiro and vicinity, Anchieta, Deodoro, Nilopolis, Nova Iguaçu, Campo Grande, Iguaçu, Petropolis, Correias, Bon Success, Nictheroy, Sao Goncalo, Alcantara, and Monte Formoso.

Among the fruits examined in the field and at public markets were the following: Natal and Pera oranges, sour oranges, limes, lemons, bananas, plantains, peaches, mangoes, surinam cherries, genips, sapodillas, Governor plums, star-apples, grumichamas, jaboticaba, breadfruit, jackfruit, figs, papayas, golden apples, mangosteens, immature grapefruit, navel oranges, guavas, avocados, Annonas, rose apples, etc. Vegetables seen were watermelons, cucumbers, peppers, tomatoes, eggplants, squashes, pumpkins, turnips, carrots, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, yams, radishes, cabbages, etc.

Fruit-fly infestations were found in each of the 14 localities visited as follows: Larvae of *Anastrepha* spp. in six fruits, viz golden apple, grumichama, jaboticaba, peach, sapodilla, and surinam cherry, and adults of *Anastrepha* spp. on the fruit and foliage of grumichama, Pera orange, and sapodilla. *Anastrepha distans* was also taken on Pera orange. Larvae and adults of *Ceratitis capitata* Wd. were found in and on Natal and Pera oranges, peaches, sour oranges, sour tangerines, and star-apples. Other fruit flies collected from fruits in this area included adult specimens of *Anastrepha grandis* Macq. on guava and Pera orange; *A. serpentina* Wd. on Natal orange and sapodilla and its larvae in the latter fruit; *A. fraterculus* Wd. on guava and Natal orange; *A. peruviana* Tns. on Natal orange; *A. distans* Hendel on guava and peach; *Hexachaeta eximia* Wd. on sour tangerine, and *Euaresta mexicana* VdW. on flowers of Cosmos. Some specimens of *A. consobrina* Lw. reared by local entomologists from passion fruit (*Passiflora edulis*) and *A. grandis* from guavas, also adults of *A. grandis* reared from oranges from the State of Rio Grande do Sul, were given to the authors.

Noteworthy among the injurious insects other than fruit flies taken in this State were the pink bollworm, *Pectinophora gossypiella*, and *Anomis* sp. (?) in and on cotton; larvae of *Diaphania* sp. in 2 percent of the cucumbers seen; larvae of *Gnoringoschema operculella* Zell. in eggplant; curculionid larvae in

grumichama and surinam cherries; larvae of Cryptorhynchini and *Gnorimoschema* sp. in 20 percent of the jaboticaba; larvae of *Gymnandrosoma aurantium* Costa Lima in oranges, and the scales of *Coccus perlatus* Ckll. and *Hemichionaspis aspidistrae* Sign. latus Ckll. on the foliage of orange; larvae of *Conotrachelus* sp. in 1 percent of the peaches and in 5 to 10 percent of the sapodillas; larvae of *Gnorimoschema* sp. in 60 percent of the peppers; and both *Compsothrips* and *Holopothrips* spp. on pineapples, etc.

STATE OF PERNAMBUCO

Pernambuco was the most northerly and tropical State surveyed in Brazil. Field work was done from December 3 to 8 at Recife and vicinity, Jaboatao, Tapera, Morenos, and Victoria and vicinity.

Although it lies within the tropical zone, fruits and vegetables in this State were found to be comparatively scarce. The following fruits were seen in the field and public markets visited: Pineapples, mangoes, a few navel and Valencia oranges, sour oranges, limes, bananas, sapodillas, sapotas, passion fruits, guavas, coffee berries, cattleya guavas, sweet limes, cherimoyas, *Annonas*, etc. Vegetables seen were cucumbers, peppers, tomatoes, eggplants, watermelons, squashes, yams, sweetpotatoes, potatoes, carrots, lettuce, etc. Most of the fruit seen was immature and scarce.

Fruit-fly infestations were found in four different localities in Pernambuco. Adult specimens of *Anastrepha fraterculus* were taken on guavas; *A. peruviana* on pomerack; and *Anastrepha* sp. on guava and sour orange. One adult specimen of *Anastrepha serpentina* was observed on the fruit of sapodilla, and an adult of *Acrotaenia latipennis* Wd. collected on sour orange. Larvae of *Anastrepha* sp. were found in four different hosts as follows: Guava, pomerack, sapodilla, and sour orange.

Among the important injurious insects other than fruit flies taken in this State were the following: The pink bollworm, *Pectinophora gossypiella* in 50 percent of the cotton bolls; larvae of *Diaphania* sp. in 15 percent of the cucumbers; larvae of a species of *Stenoma* in 20 percent of the guavas; the stingless wasp, *Trigona rufescens* Latr., which was doing considerable damage to the fruit of orange; and *Aleurothrixus floccosus* Mask. and *Coccus perlatus* infesting leaves of citrus. The larvae of *Gymnandrosoma aurantium* were boring into the fruit of sour orange and tangerine. Specimens of *Leptoglossus gonagra* were collected at the electric lights, etc.

STATE OF ALAGOAS

A brief stop-over was made December 9 at the port of Maceio, Alagoas, where small quantities of some of the following products were purchased and examined: Pineapples, bananas, oranges, limes, mangoes, passion fruits, sapodillas, lemons, watermelons, peppers, tomatoes, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, yams, carrots, squashes, string beans, etc. No indications of fruit fly were seen in these, but 2 percent of the sweet peppers were found infested with *Gnorimoschema* sp.

STATE OF BAHIA

The following localities in Bahia were visited December 10-13: Salvador and vicinity, Boa Vista, Brotas, Matuta, Cabulla, and Sabeciro.

Fruits examined in the public markets and in the field included bananas, plantains, sour oranges, tangerines, surinam cherries, pineapples, mangoes, cashew fruits, sapodillas, papayas, limes, genips, grumichamas, immature navel oranges, avocados, guavas, *Annonas*, *Psidium araca*, rose apples, etc. Vegetables seen were tomatoes, peppers, eggplants, cucumbers, meloncillas, watermelons, okra, chayotes, squashes, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and yams. Unfortunately the navel oranges here, which is their native home, were too immature at this season to be very attractive to fruit flies.

Fruit-fly infestations were found at seven different locations in Bahia. Larvae of *Anastrepha* sp. were taken in grumichamas, guavas, sour oranges, and surinam cherries; adults of *Anastrepha* sp. collected on grumichama and sapodilla; and *Anastrepha distans* on sour orange and surinam cherry. Adults of *A. serpentina* were taken on grumichama and sapodilla, and some specimens of same said to have been reared from the fruit of abio were given to the authors. Adults of *A. peruviana* were collected on surinam cherries, and

specimens of *Acrotaenia latipennis* taken on sapodilla and surinam cherries. Adults of *Ceratitis capitata*, said to have been reared from coffee berries in Bahia, were also presented to the authors.

Among the more important injurious insects other than fruit flies taken in this State were larvae of *Diaphania* sp. in 10 percent of the cucumbers, and the scale insects, *Lepidosaphes beckii* Newm. and *Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis* Green on the leaves of sour orange.

STATE OF MINAS GERAES

Only one district in Minas Geraes was visited December 18-20, viz, Vicossa. The following fruits were examined: Peaches, pears, plums, surinam cherries, figs, guavas, navel and Valencia oranges, lemons, papayas, citrons, immature quinces, grapefruit, apples, coffee berries, mangoes, *Annonas*, persimmons, and grapes. Vegetables seen were watermelons, cucumbers, squashes, etc.

Larvae of Trypetidae were found in guava, navel orange, peach, and surinam cherry. Adults of *Anastrepha* sp. were taken on peach, plum, and surinam cherry. Specimens of *Anastrepha* sp. which were reared from grapefruit and mango, also *Anastrepha grandis* reared from squash, and *A. fraterculus* from grapefruit, were given to the authors. Adults of *Ceratitis capitata* were taken on peach, plum, and surinam cherry, larvae of same were found in plums, and some adults of this fly, which had been reared from grapefruit and kumquat, were also presented to the authors.

Among the injurious insects other than fruit flies found in this State were adults of *Passalus* sp. at lights; the scales, *Lepidosaphes beckii* and *Aleurothrixus floccosus*, on orange leaves; and a cotton stainer, *Dysdercus peruvianus* Guer., on plum.

STATE OF SAO PAULO

The State of Sao Paulo was the last and most southerly one visited in Brazil, the following localities in same being covered December 23-31: The city of Sao Paulo and vicinity. Cotia, San Roque, Sorocaba, Juqueh, Louveira, Jundi-ahy, Campinas, Villa Americana, Santa Barbara, Piracicaba, Limeira, and Santos.

There was more host material available in this State at the time of this survey than in any other part of the Brazilian Republic. Immense plantations of coffee cover the rolling plateau land throughout the interior. Scattered about were also several commercial plantings of oranges, lemons, grapefruit, pears, peaches, apples, etc., in the immediate vicinity of the city of Sao Paulo. The following products were examined both in the field and at the public markets visited: Bananas, plantains, Valencia and navel oranges, sour oranges, grapefruit, lemons, limes, citrons, mangoes, guavas, pears, apples, quinces, peaches, plums, papayas, pricklypears, grapes, loquats, Barbados cherries, kei-apples, immature figs, persimmons, sapodillas, and cattleya guavas. Vegetables seen were watermelons, tomatoes, peppers, eggplants, squashes, cucumbers, sweetpotatoes, yams, yautias, etc.

Fruit-fly infestations were found at 11 different localities in this State. Larvae of Trypetidae were found in apple, Barbados cherry, citrad, guava, kei-apple, peach, pear, plum, quince, and sapodilla, while larvae of *Anastrepha* sp. were taken in apples and pears. Adults of *Anastrepha distans* were collected on apple, Barbados cherry, citrad, grape, guava, peach, persimmon, plum, and sapodilla. *Anastrepha* sp. was also collected on Barbados cherry. Adults of *A. serpentina* were taken on guava and of *A. grandis* on magnolia leaves, the latter also being reared from larvae taken out of watermelons. Adult specimens of *A. peruviana* were taken on Natal and navel oranges, persimmons, and plums. Adults of *A. distans* were taken on pear, while *A. punctata* Hendel was taken on plum and wild *Solanum*, *A. daciformis* Bezzi was collected on persimmon and plum, and *A. parallela* Wd. taken on sapodilla. Larvae of *Ceratitis capitata* were taken in coffee berries and peaches, while adults of this species were collected on apple, Barbados cherry, fig, grape, navel and Valencia oranges, peach, plum, and sapodilla. Adults of *Tomoplagia* sp. were taken on fig and quince: *Ensina peregrina* Lw. on guava; *Hexachaeta eximia* on persimmon; and both *Hexachaeta socialis* Wd. and *Xanthaciura insecta* Lw. on plum. Specimens of the following were presented to the authors by local entomologists: *Tomoplagia rudolphi* Lutz and Costa Lima from Aza Peixe gall; *Anastrepha* sp.

and *Ceratitis capitata* from coffee berries, and both *C. capitata* and *A. serpentina* from sapodillas.

Noteworthy among the injurious insects other than fruit flies taken in Sao Paulo were the following: *Metamasius hemipterus* in the automobile; *Anomala undulata* Melsh. at electric lights; *Stephanoderes hampei* Ferr. in coffee berries; *Conotrachelus* sp. in guavas and on plums; the scale, *Ceroplastes grandis* Hempel, on leaves and stems of persimmon; larvae of *Diaphania* sp. in squash, etc.

URUGUAY

Excellent highways, particularly in the southern part of Uruguay, made it possible to carry on field work in the Departamentos of Montevideo, Canelones, Maldonado, San Jose, and Colonia from January 4 to 18, 1932. Among the localities visited in these were the following: Montevideo and vicinity, Paso de la Arenas, Manga, Penarol, Colon, Union, Independencia, Pantonoso, Pando, Atlantida, Mosquitos, Piriapolis, Repecho, San Carlos, Maldonado, Punta del Este, Isla Gorriti, Progreso, Canelones, San Lucia, San Jose, San Ecilda, Nueva Helvecia, Colonia Suizza, etc.

Fruits and vegetables were scarce at the time of the survey in Uruguay. Early varieties of peaches had already been harvested and the late varieties not yet matured, apricots and most of the cherries were finished, and apples, pears, and quinces were still immature. The following fruits were examined: Plums, peaches, pears, cherries, apples, apricots, oranges, lemons, grapes, nectarines, pomegranates, quinces, figs, persimmons, and watermelons. Vegetables seen were squashes, cucumbers, tomatoes, eggplants, peppers, green beans, potatoes, beets, carrots, turnips, cabbage, lettuce, radishes, etc. Sanitary conditions in the groves and vineyards were kept at an exceptionally high standard and clean cultivation was generally practiced, with very little of fallen fruit to be seen on the ground.

Fruit-fly infestations were found at five different locations in Uruguay, four of these being in the Departamento of Montevideo, while another was in the Departamento of Colonia. A total of 34 larvae of *Anastrepha* sp. were taken out of three hosts, viz., peaches, plums, and apricots. Five adult specimens of *Anastrepha* sp. were collected from the fruit and foliage of peach and plum, and one adult specimen of *Ceratitis capitata* was observed on the fruit of peach. In addition to the foregoing, the following also were taken: Adults of *Paracantha culta* Wd. on peach; *Camaromyia* sp. on plum; *Tephritis lindigi* Hendel on pomegranate; and the ortolid of fruit-fly habits, *Pterotaenia* (*Meliera*) *fasciata* Wd., on peach. Adult specimens of *Ceratitis capitata* reared from oranges and peaches were presented to the authors by the entomologist, A. T. Peluffo.

Among the injurious insects other than fruit flies taken in Uruguay were the following: The codling moth, *Carpocapsa pomonella* L. in apples, peaches, pears, and plums; *Gnorimoschema operculella* in eggplants; *Comptoscerus equestris* Guer. on fig, peach, pear, and plum; *Trachyderes thoracicus* Oliv. on peach and pear; and the scale insects, *Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst., and *Lecanium persicae* Fab. (?) on plum.

REPUBLIC OF CHILE

Due to its great length, Chile reaches from a tropical climate in its northern section to a frigid glacier area in the extreme south. The country may be divided into three general areas, viz, northern, central, and southern Chile, and the results obtained during this survey from January 25 to March 4, 1932, are recorded under those divisions, as follows:

NORTHERN CHILE

The following localities in this section were visited: Arica and vicinity, the Azapa Valley, Antofagasta and vicinity, Calama, the valley of San Pedro de Atacama, and Toconao. The aridity and barrenness of this part of Chile was very marked, vegetation occurring only along the river bottoms and adjacent irrigated lands.

Products examined were ripe grapes, figs, peaches, pears, pomegranates, mangoes, limes, immature olives, chili plums, pricklypears, guavas, oranges, *Inga* pods, quinces, cherimoyas, Lucuma fruits, apples, tomatoes, peppers, okra, etc.

As a result of this survey in northern Chile 1,524 larvae and puparia of *Anastrepha* sp. were taken in mangoes, peaches, and pears, and 166 adult specimens of *Anastrepha peruviana* collected on the leaves and fruit of 10 different hosts as follows: Fig, grape, guava, mango, olive, orange, peach, pear, *Solanum* sp., and yellow hog plum. One specimen of *Camaromyia bullans* Wd. was collected on apple; 16 of *Tomoplagia unifascia* Hendel on olive and orange, and 1 of *Tephritis fucata* F. on olive.

Noteworthy among the injurious insects other than fruit flies taken in this part of Chile were the larvae of a species of Blastobasidae in the fruit of fig, and larvae of species of Pyralidae and Epipaschiinae in many of the fruits of fig, mango, peach, pepper, and quince.

CENTRAL CHILE

This is by far the most important division of Chile, the largest fruit-growing farms being located here. With the exception of the Huasco Valley, nearly all of the other extensive fruit centers in this area were visited, as follows: Coquimbo, La Serena, the Elqui Valley including Vicuña and Rivadavia, Santiago and vicinity, San Bernardo, Santa Inez, Buin, Peñaflor, Tobaíaba, Colima, Lampa, Perejil, Quillota, Boco, Limache, San Francisco, Valparaíso and vicinity, Zorras, Salta, Quilpue, Villa Alemana, Marga Marga, Casa Blanca, La Cruz, etc. Fruits seen were peaches, nectarines, grapes, apples, pears, quinces, lemons, oranges, plums, apricots, limes, grapefruit, olives, mandarin oranges, cherries, figs, cherimoyas, both Honey Dew and watermelons, pomegranates, and papayas. Among the vegetables were potatoes, cucumbers, tomatoes, eggplants, squashes, pumpkins, peppers, carrots, cabbages, beets, corn, and sweet potatoes.

Adult specimens of *Camaromyia bullans* were taken on the foliage of nectarine and potato, and of *Trypanea* (*Urellia*) *abstersa* Lw. on potato plant. Also the ortolid, *Pterotaenia fasciata* Wd., was taken on peach foliage, and is known to cause serious damage to cherries in Chile at times.

Among the injurious insects other than fruit flies taken in central Chile were the following: *Epicauta pilmus* Molina on alfalfa, peach, and potato; *Pantomorus godmani* Cr. on alfalfa, cherimoya, cherry, grape, peach, potato, and strawberry plants; *Carpocapsa pomonella* in apples, apricots, nectarines, pears, peaches, quinces, and walnuts; *Rhyephene humeralis* Guer. on avocado twigs; larvae of a species of Olethreutidae in string beans; *Plutella maculipennis* Curt. on cabbage; *Eriocampoides limacina* Retz. on leaves of cherry and pear; *Lepidoglossus chilensis* Spin. on leaves and fruit of fig, nectarine, peach, and plum; *Lophotus phaleratus* Er. on limb or *Lucuma* sp.; *Scolytus rugulosus* Ratz. on fruit and twigs of medlar and peach; *Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis* Bouche on persimmon leaves; *Gnorimoschema tuberosella* Busck in stems and tubers of potato; *Gnorimoschema operculella* on plants and in tubers of potato; *Heliothis obsoleta* in potato tubers and in soil near root of tomato plant; larvae of a species of Cossidae in stem of willow and lilac, etc.

SOUTHERN CHILE

A hurried trip was made February 26-29, into the apple and pear district of southern Chile in the Province of Bio-Bio, the sections of El Pino, Miraflores, and Angol being visited. The Instituto Agrícola Bunster is located at the last-named place.

It was found that apples and pears of good commercial varieties were produced in fairly large quantities in this area and shipped to all parts of Chile as well as exported to other parts of South America and to Europe. The following products were also examined here: Grapes, pears, peaches, nectarines, plums, tangerines, immature oranges, grapefruit, persimmons, olives, lemons, tomatoes, peppers, eggplants, green peas, etc.

No evidence of fruit fly was seen in any of the foregoing examined, but D. S. Bullock, director of the Bunster Agricultural Institute, presented the authors with specimens of *Rhagoletis ochraspis* Wd., which he had taken in codling-moth traps in this vicinity, and it was later learned that this fly does considerable damage to tomatoes in Peru and is reported as also attacking green beans and peppers.

Among other injurious insects taken were the larvae of *Heliothis obsoleta* in peppers, etc.

PERU

The fruit-fly survey (Feb. 9-10 and Mar. 8-Apr. 6), in the Republic of Peru was started in the Tacna area in February 1932, when the neighboring districts of northern Chile were being surveyed, and taken up again on March 8 from Lima. In addition to the Tacna area in the southern part of Peru, the section from Ilo to the upper Moquegua Valley was covered in this part of the country, also the northern and central regions. This widespread field of operation was made possible by the excellent and economical airplane transportation available in Peru, and the fairly good system of roads extending from the coast to the mountains in the central region surrounding Lima and Callao.

Districts visited in the northern section were Chiclayo, Lambayeque, San Jose, Pimentel, Monsefu, and Farrinafe. In central Peru those visited were Lima and vicinity, Malambo, Magdalena, Miraflores, Surco, the Rimac Valley which includes La Molina, Chosica, Santa Eulalia, etc., and the Chillan Valley. Points visited in southern Peru included the Tacna Valley from Piedra Blanca to a section below the town of Tacna, and the Moquegua Valley, which includes the sections of Moquegua, Estuguina, and Samegua.

Grapes and pineapples were the only fruits grown on large extensive areas in the country, but there was quite a variety of tropical and subtropical fruits grown on small holdings. The following fruits were examined in the fields and public markets of Peru: Bananas, plantains, grapes, pineapples, coffee berries, apples, pears, quinces, peaches, guavas, cherimoyas, figs, soursofs, loquats, pomegranates, mangoes, sapodillas, Lucuma fruits, avocados, rose apples, cattleya guavas, chili plums, Barbados cherries, Jamaica plums, apricots, oranges, lemons, limes, mamey apples, *Inga* pods, papayas, passion fruit, and palillos. Vegetables seen were melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, peppers, egg-plants, tree tomatoes, string beans, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, onions, beets, carrots, turnips, cauliflower, lettuce, cabbage, etc.

Fruit-fly infestations were found at 19 different points, reaching from the Department of Lambayeque in the north to the Department of Tacna in the south inclusive. In the Rimac Valley near the city of Lima there was noted the heaviest infestation encountered in the entire survey of South America and the West Indies.

A total of 2,101 larvae and puparia of *Anastrepha* spp. were taken in the following 17 hosts: Apple, Barbados cherry, cherimoya, guava, cattleya guava, purple hog plums, *Inga feuillei*, loquat, *Lucuma* sp., mango, olive, palillo, peach, pear, pomegranate, rose apple, and quince. One hundred and fifty-six adults of *Anastrepha* spp. were collected on 15 hosts as follows: Apple, avocado, banana, bird excreta, caracucha (?), cattleya guava, cherimoya, common guava, grape, *Inga feuillei*, loquat, mango, pear, rose apple, and quince. *Anastrepha distans* was taken on pomegranate. In addition to these 87 adults of *Anastrepha* spp. were reared from larvae taken out of the following 7 fruits: Apple, Barbados cherry, cherimoya, guava, mango, peach, and quince.

One hundred and twenty-five adults of *A. serpentina* were collected on eight hosts as follows: Cherimoya, coffee, grape, guava, loquat, *Lucuma* sp., pear, and quince, as well as on collectors' hands and clothing, some adults of this species also being reared from larvae taken out of *Lucuma* sp.

Two hundred and forty-two adults of *A. peruviana* were collected on 25 fruits, etc., as follows: Apple, avocado, Barbados cherry, bitter almond, caracucha (?), cherimoya, coffee, fig, grape, guava, purple hog plum, loquat, *Lucuma* sp., mango, morning-glory, olive, orange, palillo, peach, pear, pomegranate, rose apple, quince, and soursof; also on collectors' hands and clothing.

Thirty-eight adults of *A. distans* were taken on seven hosts, viz, avocado, cherimoya, grape, guava, loquat, pomegranate, and mango.

Eight adults and 79 immature stages of *Rhagoletis ochraspis* were taken in tomatoes and on potato and tomato plants. This very destructive pest is also reported as attacking green beans and peppers in Peru.

In addition to the above there was also collected 1 specimen of *Baryplegma* sp., and 8 adults of the ortolid (with fruit-fly habits). *Pterotaenia* (*Melicria*) *fasciata* on potato plants.

Noteworthy among the injurious insects other than fruit flies taken in Peru were the following: *Carpocapsa pomonella* (?) in apples, peaches, and quinces; *Pagiocerus* sp. near *rimosus* Eich. in avocado seeds; larvae of species of *Olethreutidae* in string beans and *Inga feuillei*; larvae of *Diaphania* sp. in cailhua

and cucumbers; larvae of species of Blastobasidae in Barbados cherries, cherimoyas, grapes, *Lucuma* sp., and rose apple; *Anomis* sp. on cotton bolls; larvae of species of Gracilariidae in Barbados cherries, *Inga feuillei*, *Inga* sp., and quince; larvae of species of Pyralidae (Epipaschiinae) in *I. feuillei* and peaches; Pyralidae (Phycitinae) in *I. feuillei*; *Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis* on leaves of pear; *Stephanoderes* sp. near *paraguayensis* Hopk. on rose apple; *Eusecpes batatae* Waterhouse and *Euparia* sp. in sweetpotatoes; larvae of a species of noctuid, a *Conotrachelus* sp., and *Gnorimoschema lycopersicella* Busck, in tomatoes, etc.

STATEMENT OF FEDERAL PLANT QUARANTINES

The following tabular statement of the quarantines issued under the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, indicating those that have been superseded or revoked, has been issued for the information of Federal and State plant quarantine officials, librarians, and others. The practice of assigning a new number to each revision of a quarantine, followed during the first few years of the enforcement of the act, has long since been discontinued.

Quarantine designation and number	Formerly no.—	Superseded by no.—	Revoked	Subject
F-1		7		White-pine blister rust.
D-2		13		Mediterranean fruit fly.
F-3				Potato wart.
D-4		10		Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth.
F-5				Mexican fruits.
D-6				Date palms.
F-7				White-pine blister rust.
F-8	1			Pink bollworm.
D-9		47		Hawaiian and Puerto Rican cotton, etc.
D-10	4	17		Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth.
F-11			Jan. 1, 1916	Powdery scab of potato.
F-12				Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.
D-13	2			Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.
D-14			Sept. 1, 1915	Powdery scab of potato.
F-15				Sugarcane.
D-16				Do.
D-17	4, 10	22		Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth.
D-18			Sept. 1, 1915	Powdery scab of potato.
F-19				Citrus nursery stock.
F-20				European pines.
F-21		24		Indian corn diseases.
D-22	4, 10, 17	25		Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth.
D-23		47		Hawaiian and Puerto Rican cotton, etc.
F-24	21			Indian corn diseases.
D-25	4, 10, 17, 22	27		Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth.
D-26		54		White-pine blister rust.
D-27	4, 10, 17, 22, 25	33		Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth.
F-28				Citrus fruits.
F-29				Sweetpotato and yam.
D-30				Do.
F-31				Banana plants.
D-32				Do.
D-33	4, 10, 17, 22, 25, 27	45		Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth.
F-34				Bamboo.
D-35		40		Japanese beetle.
D-36		43		European corn borer.
F-37				Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.
D-38				Black stem rust.
F-39		59		Flag smut.
D-40	35	48		Japanese beetle.
F-41				European corn borer.
F-42		41	Mar. 1, 1927	Indian corn from Mexico.
D-43	36		July 15, 1932	European corn borer.
F-44			July 1, 1932	Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from the Orient (brought under quarantine 37).
D-45	4, 10, 17, 22, 25, 27, 33			Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth.
D-46		52		Pink bollworm.
D-47	23			Hawaiian and Puerto Rican cotton, etc.
D-48	35, 40			Japanese beetle.
F-49		56		Fruits and vegetables.

¹ Revocation of quarantine 42 covered in revision of regulations under quarantine 41, effective Mar. 1, 1927.

D = Domestic quarantines.

F = Foreign quarantines.

Quarantine designation and number	Formerly no.—	Super-seded by no.—	Revoked	Subject
D-50.....			July 23, 1921	Mexican bean beetle.
D-51.....				United States quarantined to protect Hawaii.
D-52.....	46			Pink bollworm.
D-53.....				Satin moth.
D-54.....	26	63		White-pine blister rust.
F-55.....				Seed or paddy rice.
F-56.....				Fruits and vegetables.
F-57.....			July 1, 1928	Canadian Christmas trees.
D-58.....				Puerto Rican fruits and vegetables.
F-59.....	39			Flag smut.
D-60.....				Soil with plants from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.
D-61.....				Thurberia weevil.
D-62.....				Narcissus bulbs.
D-63.....	26, 54			White-pine blister rust.
D-64.....				Mexican fruit worm.
D-65.....				Woodgate rust.
D-66.....			Mar. 1, 1930	Asiatic beetle.
D-67.....			Mar. 1, 1933	Phony peach disease.
D-68.....			Nov. 15, 1930	Mediterranean fruit fly.
F-69.....				Plants and plant products used for packing material.
F-70.....				Dutch elm disease.

D=Domestic quarantines.

F=Foreign quarantines.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period July 1 to September 30, 1933, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper Federal authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC)

In the case of the *United States v. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co.*, in the interstate transportation of five lots of green corn on the cob in violation of the regulations, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$20 on each count, a total of \$100 (plant quarantine case no. 414).

JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the *United States v. Henry Rudner*, Rochester, N.Y., in the interstate transportation by motor truck of approximately 70 bushels of apples from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$50 (plant quarantine case no. 480).

MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY AND MELON FLY QUARANTINE

In the case of the *United States v. F. Namias*, a member of the orchestra on the steamship *Sonoma*, of the Matson Line, arriving at San Francisco from Australia via Honolulu, on May 11, 1932, for bringing in two mangoes, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$10 (plant quarantine case no. 471).

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN AND CANADIAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
A. B. Cole.....	Brownsville, Tex.....	3 mangoes.....	\$5
Leonor Martinez.....	do.....	4 avocados with seed.....	5
Aurora Montalvo.....	do.....	5 avocados with seed, 3 pears.....	5
E. Claus.....	do.....	2 avocados with seed.....	5
F. L. Mendo.....	do.....	3 mangoes.....	5
Mrs. Earl Corder.....	do.....	1 mango.....	5
E. E. Burke.....	do.....	6 avocados with seed.....	5
J. D. Tompkins.....	do.....	do.....	5
W. O. Stovall.....	do.....	3 pomegranates.....	5
W. H. Crockett.....	do.....	8 quinces, 1 mango.....	5
Bigido Rodriguez.....	do.....	1 peach.....	5
S. E. Bayless.....	do.....	2 avocados with seed.....	5
Juana G. vde de Gerate.....	do.....	1 mango.....	5
Oridio Farias.....	do.....	6 mangoes.....	5
Victoria Longoria.....	do.....	3 guavas.....	5
I. D. Garza.....	do.....	1 quince.....	5
Bernardo Garcia.....	Laredo, Tex.....	20 avocados, 14 peaches.....	1
D. L. Perrin.....	Blaine, Wash.....	7 lily bulbs.....	5

* A fine of \$5 was assessed against Leonor Martinez, but as she was unable to pay it the immigration authorities suspended her local crossing card for 30 days.

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B. L. BOYDEN, *in Field Charge Date Scale Quarantine (Headquarters, Indio, Calif.).*
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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

OCTOBER—DECEMBER 1933

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE (NO. 70)

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 70, WITH REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The recent finding of the fungus causing the Dutch elm disease in elm burl logs imported from Europe, and the presence in these logs in considerable numbers of known European insect carriers (*Scolytus* spp.) of the fungus are recognized to involve grave danger of introducing this disease into further areas of this country. The situation with respect to these logs as well as to

other avenues of introduction was discussed at some length at a public hearing on the subject on September 15, 1933. From the information there presented or gathered from other sources it appears necessary to take immediate steps to protect this country from a disease which is known to have been already seriously damaging to elms in Europe. The quarantine here promulgated aims to secure such protection by means adequate for the purpose but involving as little interference with commerce as is thought to be consistent with safety.

For the present it is considered that if elm burl logs for veneer purposes enter the country free from bark, so that the dangerous insect carriers referred to are eliminated, and if they are promptly subjected to heat treatment for which the usual lengthy hot-water steeping which such logs undergo in the veneer process may serve in part, their importation under restriction may be safely authorized. In regard to other materials derived from the wood of elm and its relatives, such as lumber, timber, various types of containers, and manufactured articles, it is considered that, if freedom from bark beetles is provided for by the requirement that these materials must be free from bark, the danger that the Dutch elm disease fungus, if present, would escape from them by other means is relatively slight.

It is recognized that a definite host relationship with the fungus has been established for only a few genera of the family Ulmaceae, and that many of the genera included in this family are not indigenous to Europe. In the face of much uncertainty inclusion in the quarantine of all genera in this family seems to be the proper course pending more definite knowledge on the host range of the fungus.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 70, ON ACCOUNT OF THE DUTCH ELM DISEASE

(Approved Oct. 21, 1933; effective Oct. 21, 1933)

Having found that an injurious plant disease, known as the Dutch elm disease, due to the fungus *Graphium ulmi* Schwarz, not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in various countries of the continent of Europe, I, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, have determined (1) that it is necessary to forbid the importation into the United States from the continent of Europe of certain plants and plant products hereinafter specified, in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of said disease, and (2) that the unrestricted importation from the said continent of Europe of certain other plants and plant products, hereinafter specified, may result in the introduction into the United States of the said injurious disease.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the said Plant Quarantine Act, the public hearing required thereby having been duly held, notice is hereby given as follows:

(1) The importation into the United States from the continent of Europe of the following articles is prohibited: (a) Seeds, leaves, plants, cuttings, and scions of elm or related plants; (b) logs, lumber, timber, or veneer of such plants if bark is present on them; (c) crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers and other articles manufactured in whole or in part from the wood of elm or related plants, if the elm wood or wood of related plants is not free from bark.

(2) The importation into the United States from the continent of Europe of elm logs from which the bark has been removed is prohibited except in accordance with the rules and regulations supplemental hereto.

Exceptions to the above prohibitions may be authorized for entry under permit under such conditions and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, or when the particular article or material has been or is to be so treated, prepared, or processed that in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture its unrestricted entry involves no risk of pest introduction.

The expression "elm or related plants", as used herein, means plants of all species and genera of the family Ulmaceae, including the genera *Ulmus*, *Celtis*, *Zelkova*, *Ampelocera*, *Aphananthe*, *Barbeya*, *Chaetachne*, *Chaetoptelea*,

Girroniera, *Holoptclea*, *Lozanella*, *Parasponia*, *Phyllostylon*, *Planera*, *Pteroceltis*, *Trema*, and all species thereof.

This quarantine shall become effective on and after October 21, 1933.

Done at the city of Washington this 21st day of October 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

**RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 70
GOVERNING THE ENTRANCE OF ELM LOGS**

(Approved Oct. 21, 1933; effective Oct. 21, 1933)

REGULATION 1. PERMIT

Elm logs shall not be imported unless a permit therefor has been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. Applications for such permit may be made to the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Washington, D.C., giving the importer's name and address, the weight or quantity of logs, the country of origin, the port through which the entry will be made, and the intended destination.

REGULATION 2. NOTICE OF ARRIVAL

Immediately upon arrival of a shipment of elm logs at the port of first arrival, the importer shall submit to the Secretary of Agriculture, through the collector of customs, on forms provided for the purpose, a notice in duplicate stating the number of the permit, quantity or weight of the shipment, the date of arrival, the name of the vessel, the dock or pier where the shipment will be unloaded, and the name of the broker or agent.

REGULATION 3. FREEDOM FROM BARK AND INSECTS

Elm logs must be free at time of importation from bark and from wood-infesting insects, and shall be handled and stored so as to avoid infestation with such insects until they have been treated as provided in regulation 4 or removed from the country or destroyed.

REGULATION 4. TREATMENT A CONDITION OF ENTRY

As a condition of entry all importations of elm logs shall be given within 20 days after arrival under the supervision of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, and before the removal of any waste or trimming, a treatment with hot water or steam in such manner as to subject every part of the interior of each log to a temperature of not less than 180° F. for at least 2 hours, or by other approved treatment.

Unless within 20 days after the date of arrival of a shipment at the port at which the formal entry was filed, the importation has received the required treatment, due notice of which shall be given to the collector of customs by the inspector, demand will be made by the collector for redelivery of the shipment into customs custody under the terms of the entry bond, and if such redelivery is not made the shipment shall be removed from the country or destroyed.

REGULATION 5. INSPECTION AND SAFEGUARD PROVISIONS

All elm logs imported under the provisions of this quarantine shall be subject to inspection by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture both at the time of entry and at any time thereafter until disposed of, as provided in regulation 4. If the inspector shall find that because of the presence of wood-infesting insects, or improper storage pending treatment, a definite risk of spreading the Dutch elm disease or insect carriers thereof exists, he shall so notify the permittee in writing, prescribing safeguards for reducing or eliminating such risk. If thereafter the prescribed safeguards are not put into effect as directed the logs or dangerous parts thereof may be seized, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of.

The above rules and regulations shall be effective on and after October 21, 1933.

Done at the city of Washington this 21st day of October 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE—NEW QUARANTINE DESIGNED TO PREVENT FURTHER INTRODUCTIONS INTO THE UNITED STATES OF THE DUTCH ELM DISEASE (T.D. 46721)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., November 6, 1933.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of Notice of Quarantine No. 70, with regulations, designed to exclude the Dutch elm disease from introduction into the United States, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective October 21, 1933, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

JAMES H. MOYLE,
Commissioner of Customs.

(Then follows the full text of the quarantine and regulations.)

B.P.Q.—356.

OCTOBER 24, 1933.

INFORMATION FOR IMPORTERS OF ELM BURL LOGS UNDER THE DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE NO. 70

The Dutch elm disease quarantine aims to keep out of this country both the causal fungus (*Graphium ulmi*) and the insects which are reported to spread it in Europe (*Scolytus* spp.). While this object could be attained most surely by shutting out entirely all plants and all wood of elm and its relatives, it has been decided that, if certain safeguards are taken, the entry of elm burl logs can still be permitted with safety. The quarantine states these safeguards and provides that they shall be carried out under the supervision of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine. The essential features of this quarantine are here listed, with some explanation of the bearing of each on the problem of the safe entry of logs.

FREEDOM OF LOGS FROM BARK

Shipments of these elm logs from Europe have recently been found so generally infested with elm bark beetles that it is not considered safe to allow logs with bark to enter the country, even if treatment could be given promptly at the port of first arrival. In view of the efforts now under way to eradicate the disease in this country it is not considered justifiable to take the risk of escape of these beetles during the course of unloading and transportation to a treating plant. Consequently, *logs arriving with the bark on will be refused entry* and must be removed from the country immediately or destroyed.

FREEDOM OF LOGS FROM WOOD-INFESTING INSECTS

If the bark is removed in Europe there is apparently little danger that the elm bark beetles will be present when the logs arrive here. However, the Department feels obliged to assure itself that neither these beetles nor other wood-boring insects are infesting these logs either at time of entry or at any time before the logs are treated.

PROPER STORAGE

From the quarantine point of view proper storage means holding the logs in a place where wood-infesting insects will not have ready access to them

nor can escape from them to other logs, or to wood, bark, or trees. Piling such logs with other logs, or placing them on the ground in the open, especially on or near barked waste, would not be considered good storage because of the common occurrence of insects in such places.

TREATMENT BEFORE TRIMMING OR WASTE IS REMOVED

If the Dutch elm disease fungus is present in imported logs it is likely to occur in the outer layers of the wood. Hence all untreated trimmings and waste would be as dangerous as the logs themselves. Every bit of the imported material should go through the treating process.

TREATMENT

Treatment is intended to destroy completely the fungus in these logs, as well as any insects which might be present. After such treatment the logs are no longer regarded as a source of danger and the Department will have no interest in their subsequent disposition.

It is believed that the fungus can be killed rather readily by exposure to a temperature of 180° F. or over for at least 2 hours, so that any process which would guarantee this minimum for the interior parts of the log would be acceptable. Since it takes time for the heat to penetrate, the actual immersion period will have to allow for such penetration. Working formulas for treatment, adapted to fit in with veneer plant facilities and practices, will be worked out and approved as rapidly as possible.

ENTRY UNDER BOND

This procedure is the only simple plan available under the Plant Quarantine Act whereby these elm logs can be allowed entry and yet make it possible for the Department to meet its responsibility by keeping them under control and supervision at all times until they have undergone treatment. This procedure may be regarded as the only safe alternative to an embargo.

It will be noted that the redelivery bond furnished by the importer to the collector of customs enables the importer to obtain custody of the logs for treatment at a plant where suitable facilities are available for such treatment. If the importer chooses to have the logs treated at a port of first arrival where either his own or other such facilities are available, the treatment can be given there. But if he elects to have the treatment given at his own or other approved plant which is in the jurisdiction of an interior customs port of entry, the shipment may be sent I.T. to be released at that port under bond for treatment.

CERTIFICATION OF TREATMENT

Whether the treatment is given a shipment at the port of first arrival or at an interior point, an inspector will be provided by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine to certify that the treatment as required by the regulations has been given. The inspector will so notify the collector of customs, whereupon the collector will cancel the bond and complete the release of the shipment. The regulations provide a 20-day period for treatment, but it is expected that arrangements will be made in all cases for as prompt treatment as possible after arrival.

PERMIT AND NOTICE OF ARRIVAL

Attention is called to the necessity of securing from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, in advance, a permit for the importation of each shipment of elm logs from Europe, and of submitting a notice of arrival for each shipment at the time of entry. These documents constitute the legal means whereby under the Plant Quarantine Act the importation may be made under the supervision of the Department through the channels provided by the Bureau of Customs.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE
(NO. 48)

MAY EXTEND BEETLE QUARANTINE TO MAINE AND WEST VIRGINIA

(Press notice)

OCTOBER 9, 1933.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has announced a public hearing at Washington October 24, to consider the advisability of extending the Japanese beetle quarantine to the States of Maine and West Virginia. The hearing will be before the officials of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, in the auditorium of the Interior Department Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW., at 10 a.m.

The spread of the Japanese beetle during the last year was less than in recent seasons, according to the records of the Department. Many traps were placed throughout the Southeastern and Central States. Although many of these traps captured from 1 to 3 or 4 beetles, the evidence, says the Bureau, does not indicate that these captures represent established infestations.

Apparent exceptions occur in the case of Portland and Waterville, Maine, and Keyser, W.Va. At Portland, Maine, 52 Japanese beetles were captured during the season, and at Waterville, 139 beetles. At Keyser, W.Va., 25 beetles are reported.

In the quarantined States but outside the regulated areas, the points at which 10 or more beetles were captured include Bethesda, Bladensburg, Chevy Chase, Hyattsville, Riverdale, Silver Spring, and Hurlock, Md. All of these are located in the general area between Washington and Baltimore, except Hurlock, which is on the Eastern Shore. At the hearing October 24, consideration will also be given to the extension of the regulated area in Maryland to cover the new points of infestation. The only Japanese beetles captured outside the regulated areas in the other quarantined States proved to number from only 1 to 7 in each locality except at Salamanca, N. Y., where 12 beetles were found, and at Erie, Pa., where a vigorous eradication campaign to exterminate an established infestation is in progress.

Areas already under quarantine on account of the Japanese beetle include the entire States of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, the District of Columbia, and parts of the States of Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Virginia.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF EXTENDING
THE QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE TO THE STATES
OF MAINE AND WEST VIRGINIA

OCTOBER 7, 1933.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), a dangerous insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, which is known to exist in portions of the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia, and in the District of Columbia, has recently been discovered also in the States of Maine and West Virginia. It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of revising the quarantine on account of this pest to include the States of Maine and West Virginia within the quarantined area and of restricting or prohibiting the movement from those States or from any infested districts determined therein of (1) fruits and vegetables; (2) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and other plants; and (3) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in accordance with the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, in the auditorium of the Interior Department Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW., Washington, D.C., at 10 a.m., on October 24, 1933, in order that any person interested in the proposed revision of the quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISION OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The revision of the Japanese beetle quarantine and regulations which follows, brings parts of the States of Maine and West Virginia under restriction and modifies the boundaries of the regulated areas in Maryland, New York, and Virginia. A modification of the regulations of interest to shippers is the exemption from the certification requirement of ground, dried, imported peat in packages of less than 5 pounds to the package. [Regulation 7 A (1).]

SUMMARY

These regulations, as now revised, prohibit the interstate shipment of green corn on the cob, beans in the pod, bananas in entire bunches or clusters of 25 or more, apples, peaches, or berries from the regulated areas to or through outside points from June 15 to October 15, inclusive, unless a Federal permit or certificate has been secured and is attached to the outside of the container. Peaches in shipments of less than 15 pounds are exempt. All commercially packed apples are exempt, and also shipments of apples of less than 15 pounds to the shipment whether commercially packed or not. For details and other exceptions, see regulation 5.

The regulations also prohibit the interstate shipment of nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants (including parts of plants and cut flowers), and sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, from the regulated areas to or through any outside point throughout the year unless a Federal permit or certificate has been secured and is attached to the outside of the container. For details and exceptions, see regulations 6 and 7.

The regulated areas include the District of Columbia, the entire States of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, and parts of the States of Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia. The boundaries are shown in regulation 3.

For other conditions governing the interstate movement of the restricted articles and any vehicles and containers transporting them, see regulations 8 to 13, inclusive.

To secure permits and certificates, address the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, 2101 North Sixth Street, Harrisburg, Pa., or the nearest branch office listed in the appendix.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48 (TENTH REVISION)

(Approved Nov. 23, 1933; effective Dec. 1, 1933)

I, H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), a dangerous insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing required thereby, I do quarantine the said States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, effective on and after December 1, 1933. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid (1) fruits and vegetables; (2) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and other plants; and (3) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or

allowed to be moved from any of said quarantined States or District into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas when, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, the enforcement of the aforesaid rules and regulations as to such regulated areas shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle: *Provided further*, That such limitation shall be conditioned upon the said State providing for and enforcing such control measures with respect to such regulated areas as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle therefrom to other parts of the State.

Done at the city of Washington this 23d day of November 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS (TWELFTH REVISION) SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48

(Approved Nov. 23, 1933; effective Dec. 1, 1933)

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Japanese beetle*.—The insect known as the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), in any stage of development.

(b) The terms "infested", "infestation", and the like, relate to infestation with the Japanese beetle.

(c) *Quarantined area*.—Any State or District quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle.

(d) *Regulated area*.—Any area in a quarantined State or District which is now, or which may hereafter be, designated as such by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, as revised.

(e) *Fruits and vegetables*.—For the list of restricted fruits and vegetables, see regulation 5.

(f) *Nursery and ornamental stock*.—Nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants, plant roots, cut flowers, or other portions of plants.

(g) *Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure*.—Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure of any kind and as to either bulk movement or in connection with farm products or nursery and ornamental stock.

(h) *Certified sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure*.—Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure determined by the inspector as uninfested and so certified.

(i) *Certified greenhouse*.—A greenhouse or similar establishment which has complied to the satisfaction of the inspector with the conditions imposed in regulation 6. This term may apply also to potting beds, heeling-in areas, hotbeds, coldframes, or similar plots or to storage houses, packing sheds, or stores treated or otherwise safeguarded in manner and method satisfactory to the inspector.

(j) *Inspector*.—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(k) *Moved or allowed to be moved interstate*.—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from one State or Territory or District of the United States into or through any other State or Territory or District.

REGULATION 2. LIMITATION OF RESTRICTIONS TO REGULATED AREAS

Conditioned upon the compliance on the part of the State concerned with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (tenth revision), the restrictions provided in these regulations on the interstate movement of plants and plant

products and other articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine will be limited to such movement from the areas in such State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas.

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (tenth revision), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas for the purpose of these regulations the States, District, counties, townships, towns, cities, election districts, and magisterial districts listed below, including all cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions within their limits:

Connecticut.—The entire State.

Delaware.—The entire State.

District of Columbia.—The entire District.

Maine.—County of York; towns of Cape Elizabeth and Scarborough, and the cities of Portland, South Portland, and Westbrook, in *Cumberland County*; and the city of Waterville, in *Kennebec County*.

Maryland.—Counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Annes, Somerset, and Worcester; the city of Baltimore; the city of Cumberland, the town of Frostburg, and election districts nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14, 22, 23, 24, 26, 29, 31, and 32, in *Allegany County*; the city of Annapolis and election district no. 5, in *Anne Arundel County*; election districts nos. 1, 2, 3, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, in *Baltimore County*; election districts of Henderson (no. 1), Greensboro (no. 2), Denton (no. 3), and Ridgely (no. 7), in *Caroline County*; the city of Westminster, in *Carroll County*; election district of Cambridge (no. 7), in *Dorchester County*; election districts of Petersville (no. 12), and Brunswick (no. 25), in *Frederick County*; county of Harford, except election district of Marshall (no. 4); election districts of Elkridge (no. 1), and Ellicott City (no. 2), in *Howard County*, and the right-of-way of U.S. Highway No. 1 through the election district of Guilford (no. 6) in said county; election districts of Vansville (no. 1), and Laurel (no. 10), in *Prince Georges County*, and all those parts of *Prince Georges* and *Montgomery Counties* located within the established boundaries of the so-called "Washington Suburban Sanitary District" except those parts located east of the right-of-way of the Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Railroad and of the southeastern boundary of the District of Columbia; towns of Easton and Oxford, in *Talbot County*; election districts of Sharpsburg (no. 1), Williamsport (no. 2), Hagerstown (nos. 3, 17, 21, 22, 24, and 25), Leitersburg (no. 9), Sandy Hook (no. 11), and Halfway (no. 26), in *Washington County*; election districts of Pittsburg (no. 4), Parsons (no. 5), Dennis (no. 6), Trappe (no. 7), Nutters (no. 8), Salisbury (no. 9), Delmar (no. 11), Camden (no. 13), Willards (no. 14), and Fruitland (no. 16), in *Wicomico County*.

Massachusetts.—The entire State.

New Hampshire.—Counties of Belknap, Cheshire, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan; towns of Brookfield, Eaton, Effingham, Freedom, Madison, Moultonboro, Ossipee, Sandwich, Tamworth, Tuftonboro, Wakefield, and Wolfeboro, in *Carroll County*; towns of Alexandria, Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol, Canaan, Dorchester, Enfield, Grafton, Groton, Hanover, Hebron, Holderness, Lebanon, Lyme, Orange, and Plymouth, in *Grafton County*.

New Jersey.—The entire State.

New York.—Counties of Albany, Bronx, Broome, Chemung, Chenaugo, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Fulton, Greene, Kings, Madison, Montgomery, Nassau, New York, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Ulster, Washington, and Westchester; towns of Red House and Salamanca, and the city of Salamanca, in *Cattaraugus County*; towns of Columbia, Danube, Fairfield, Frankfort, German Flats, Herkimer, Litchfield, Little Falls, Manheim, Newport, Salisbury, Schuyler, Stark, Warren, and Winfield, and the city of Little Falls, in *Herkimer County*; towns of Caton, Corning, and Hornby, and the city of Corning, in *Steuben County*; towns of Luzerne and Queensbury and the city of Glens Falls, in *Warren County*.

Pennsylvania.—The entire State, except Crawford, Erie, Forest, Mercer, Venango, and Warren Counties, Mercer Township in *Butler County*, and Ashland, Beaver, Elk, Richland (including boroughs of Foxburg and St. Petersburg), Salem, and Washington Townships, in *Clarion County*.

Rhode Island.—The entire State.

Vermont.—Counties of Bennington, Rutland, Windham, and Windsor.

Virginia.—Counties of Accomac, Arlington, Elizabeth City, Norfolk, Northampton, and Stafford; magisterial districts of Falls Church, Lee, Mount Vernon, and Providence, in *Fairfax County*; magisterial district of Brookland, in *Henrico County*; magisterial district of Sleepy Hole, in *Nansemond County*; magisterial districts of Coles, Dumfries, and Occoquan, in *Prince William County*; Camp Stuart, in *Warwick County*; and the cities of Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, South Norfolk, and Suffolk.

West Virginia.—Town of Keyser and district of Frankfort, in *Mineral County*.

REGULATION 4. EXTENSION OR REDUCTION OF REGULATED AREAS

The regulated areas designated in regulation 3 may be extended or reduced as may be found advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the States in which such areas are located and by publication in one or more newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the States in which the areas affected are located.

REGULATION 5. RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

SECTION A. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT

(1) No green corn on the cob, beans in the pod, bananas in entire bunches or in clusters of 25 or more, apples, peaches, blackberries, blueberries, huckleberries, or raspberries shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any regulated area to or through any point outside thereof unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor, except as follows:

(a) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables between October 16 and June 14, inclusive.

(b) No certificate will be required for the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables on a through bill of lading either from an area not under regulation through a regulated area to another nonregulated area, or from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area, except that a certificate is required for interstate movement to Richmond, Va., or to the other regulated parts of Henrico County, Va., or to Waterville, Maine. No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables from the city of Richmond, Va., or from other parts of Henrico County, Va., or from Waterville, Maine, to points outside the regulated areas.

(c) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits or vegetables when they shall have been manufactured or processed in such a manner that in the judgment of the inspector no infestation could be transmitted.

(d) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of any shipments of apples or peaches of less than 15 pounds to the shipment, or of commercially packed shipments of apples in any quantity, or of bananas other than in entire bunches or in clusters of 25 or more.

(2) No restrictions are placed on the interstate shipment from the regulated areas of fruits and vegetables other than those mentioned above, except that any such interstate shipments of fruits and vegetables may be inspected by inspectors at any time or place inside or outside the regulated areas and when actually found to involve danger of dissemination of Japanese beetle to uninfested localities, measures to eliminate infestation may be required as a condition of further transportation or delivery.

SECTION B. CONDITIONS OF CERTIFICATION

Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables to points outside the regulated areas between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, under any one of the following conditions:

(1) When the fruits and vegetables have actually been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found free from infestation. The number of inspection points for such certification will be limited and their location determined by shipping needs and further conditioned on the establishment at such points of provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the

handling and safeguarding of such shipments during inspection. Such inspection may be discontinued and certification withheld by the inspector during periods of general or unusual flight of the beetles.

(2) When the fruits and vegetables have been handled or treated under the supervision of an inspector in manner and by method to free them from any infestation.

(3) When the fruits and vegetables have originated outside of the regulated areas and are to be reshipped directly from freight yards, transfer points, or unloading docks within such areas, under provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the safeguarding of such shipments pending certification and re-shipment. Certificates on this basis will be issued without inspection only in cases where, in the judgment of the inspector, the shipments concerned have not been exposed to infestation while within such freight yards, transfer points, or unloading docks.

(4) When the fruits and vegetables were grown in districts where the fact has been established to the satisfaction of the inspector that no infestation exists and are to be shipped directly from the farms where grown to points outside the regulated areas.

REGULATION 6. RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF NURSERY AND ORNAMENTAL STOCK

SECTION A. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT

Nursery and ornamental stock shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the regulated areas to or through any point outside thereof, unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor by the inspector, except as follows:

(1) True bulbs,¹ corms, and tubers, when dormant and free from soil, are exempt from the requirement of certification, except that this exemption does not apply to dahlia tubers.

(2) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of nursery and ornamental stock imported from foreign countries when reshipped from the port of entry in the unopened original container and labeled as to each container with a copy certificate of the country from which it was exported, a statement of the general nature and quantity of the contents, the name and address of the consignee, and the country and locality where grown.

(3) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement between October 16 and June 14, inclusive, of cut flowers, and of portions of plants without roots and free from soil (such as branches and twigs of trees and shrubs, scions, Christmas trees, holly, laurel, sphagnum moss, and parts of submerged aquatic plants without roots).

(4) No certificate or permit will be required for the interstate movement of nursery and ornamental stock when transported by a common carrier on a through bill of lading either from an area not under regulation through a regulated area, or from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area.

SECTION B. CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES AND PERMITS

For the purpose of certification of nursery and ornamental stock, nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of such stock will be classified as follows:

(1) *Class I.*—Nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of nursery and ornamental stock on or within approximately 500 feet of which no infestation has been found may be classified as class I. Upon compliance with the requirements of subsection (6) of this section, nursery and ornamental stock may be certified by the inspector for shipment from such premises without further inspection, and without meeting the safeguards prescribed as a condition of interstate shipment of plants originating in nurseries or greenhouses of class III.

(2) *Class III.*—(a) Nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of nursery and ornamental stock on which either grubs in

¹ The interstate movement of narcissus bulbs is subject to the restrictions contained in the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 62 (Narcissus Bulb Quarantine).

the soil or one or more beetles have been found, will be classified as class III. Such classification also may be given to nurseries, etc., in localities known to be generally infested where one or more beetles or grubs are found in the immediate proximity (within approximately 500 feet) of such nurseries, etc., on adjacent property or properties. In the case of nursery properties, under single ownership and management, but represented by parcels of land widely separated, such parcels may be independently classified either as class I or class III upon compliance with such conditions and safeguards as shall be required by the inspector. Similarly, unit nursery properties, which would otherwise fall in class III, may be open to subdivision, for the purpose of rating such subdivisions in classes I or III, when in the judgment of the inspector such action is warranted by recent and scanty infestation limited to a portion of the nursery concerned: *Provided*, That the subdivision containing the infestation shall be clearly marked by boundaries of a permanent nature which shall be approximately 500 feet beyond the point where the infestation occurs.

(b) Upon compliance with subsections (3) and (6) of this section, nursery and ornamental stock may be certified by the inspector for shipment from such premises under any one of the following conditions: (i) That the roots shall be treated by means approved by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector; or (ii) in the case of plants in which the root system is such that a thorough inspection may be made, that the soil shall be entirely removed from the stock by shaking or washing, or (iii) that it shall be shown by evidence satisfactory to the inspector that the plants concerned were produced in a certified greenhouse.

(3) Greenhouses of class III may be certified upon compliance with all the following conditions with respect to the greenhouses themselves and to all potting beds, heeling-in areas, hotbeds, coldframes, and similar plots:

(a) Ventilators, doors, and all other openings in greenhouses or coldframes on premises in class III shall be kept screened in manner satisfactory to the inspector during the period of flight of the beetle, namely, south of the northern boundaries of Maryland and Delaware between June 1 and October 1, inclusive, or north thereof between June 15 and October 15, inclusive.

(b) Prior to introduction into nurseries or greenhouses, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure taken from infested locations or which may have been exposed to infestation, must be sterilized or fumigated under the direction and supervision of, and in manner and by method satisfactory to, the inspector. If such treated sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure is not to be immediately used in such greenhouses, it must be protected from possible infestation in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector.

(c) All potted plants placed in certified greenhouses of class III and all potted plants to be certified for interstate movement therefrom (i) shall be potted in certified soil; (ii) shall, if grown outdoors south of the northern boundaries of Maryland and Delaware at any time between June 1 and October 1, inclusive, or north thereof at any time between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, be kept in screened frames while outdoors; (iii) shall, if grown outdoors during any part of the year, be placed in beds in which the soil or other material shall have been treated in manner and by method approved by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine to eliminate infestation; and (iv) shall comply with such other safeguards as may be required by the inspector.

(4) Cut flowers and other parts of plants without roots or soil may be certified for movement either (a) when they have been inspected by an inspector and found free from infestation, or (b) when they have been grown in a greenhouse of class I or in a certified greenhouse of class III and are transported under such safeguards as will, in the judgment of the inspector, prevent infestation. (See also section A (3) of this regulation.)

(5) Nursery and ornamental stock originating on or moved from unclassified premises may be certified by the inspector under either one of the following conditions: (a) That the soil shall be entirely removed from the stock, or (b) that the roots shall be treated by means approved by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspectors, or (c) that it shall be shown by evidence satisfactory to the inspector that the accompanying soil was obtained at such points and under such conditions that in his judgment no infestation could exist therein.

(6) Nurserymen, florists, dealers, and others, in order to maintain their classified status, (a) shall restrict their purchases or receipts of nursery and

ornamental stock, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure within the regulated area to articles which have been certified under these regulations as to each such article and the said certificate shall accompany the articles when moved; (b) shall obtain approval of the inspector before such articles are received on their premises or moved from the open on their own premises into certified greenhouses; and (c) shall also report immediately in writing all purchases or receipts of such articles secured from within the regulated area. Nurserymen, florists, dealers, and others whose premises are classified as class III shall, in addition, report immediately on forms provided for that purpose all their sales or shipments of such articles both to points outside the regulated areas and to other classified nurseries or greenhouses within the regulated areas. Certification may be denied to any person who has omitted to make the report or reports required by this regulation, and such denial of certification shall continue until the information so omitted has been supplied.

(7) Nursery and ornamental stock imported from foreign countries and not reshipped from the port of entry in the unopened original container may be certified for movement under these regulations when such stock has been inspected by an inspector and found free from infestation.

(8) Nursery and ornamental stock originating outside the regulated areas and certified stock originating in classified nurseries or greenhouses may be certified for reshipment from premises other than those on which they originated, under provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the safeguarding of such stock from infestation at the point of reshipment and en route, and, when found advisable by the inspector, after reinspection and determination of freedom from infestation.

REGULATION 7. RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF SAND, SOIL, EARTH, PEAT, COMPOST, AND MANURE

SECTION A. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT

Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any point in the regulated areas to or through any point outside thereof unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor by the inspector, except as follows:

(1) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of sand for construction purposes, nor of "bird gravel," "bird sand," or ground, dried, imported peat in packages of 5 pounds or less to the package.

(2) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure imported from foreign countries when re-shipped from the port of entry in the unopened original container and labeled as to each container with the country of origin, and when the shipment is further protected in manner or method satisfactory to the inspector.

(3) No certificate will be required for the interstate movement of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure when transported by a common carrier on a through bill of lading either from an area not under regulation through a regulated area, or from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area.

SECTION B. CONDITIONS OF CERTIFICATION

Certificates for the movement of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure may be issued under any one of the following conditions:

(1) When the articles to be moved have originated in districts included in the regulated area, but in which neither beetles nor grubs in soil have been found.

(2) When the material consists of fresh manure or of mined, dredged, or other similar materials, and it has been determined by an inspector that no infestation could exist therein.

(3) When the material has been removed, under the supervision of an inspector, from a depth of more than 12 inches below the surface of the ground and either (a) is to be moved between October 16 and June 14, inclusive, or (b) is loaded and shipped at points where it has been determined by an inspector that no general infestation of adult beetles exists, or (c) when the cars and loading operations are protected by screening under the direction of and in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector.

(4) When the material has been fumigated with carbon disulphide or otherwise treated under the supervision of and in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector. Such fumigation or treatment will be required as a condition of certification of all sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, except such as is loaded and shipped in compliance with paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) hereof.

REGULATION 8. CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE PROTECTION OF RESTRICTED ARTICLES FROM INFESTATION WHILE IN TRANSIT

Fruits and vegetables, nursery and ornamental stock, and sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, moving interstate from or through the regulated areas to points outside thereof between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, shall at all times while they are in the regulated areas be screened, covered, or otherwise protected in manner or method satisfactory to the inspector for safeguarding the articles from infestation.

Trucks or other road vehicles transporting restricted articles may be sealed by the inspector at the point of inspection and all such seals shall remain intact as long as the vehicle is en route within the regulated area.

REGULATION 9. MARKING AND CERTIFICATION A CONDITION OF INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION

(a) Every car, vehicle, box, basket, or other container of the articles listed, the interstate movement of which is restricted in regulations 5, 6, and 7, shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee and shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a valid certificate or permit issued in compliance with these regulations. In the case of lot shipments by freight, one certificate attached to one of the containers and another certificate attached to the waybill will be sufficient.

(b) In the case of bulk carload shipments by rail, the certificate shall accompany the waybill, conductor's manifest, memorandum, or bill of lading pertaining to such shipment and in addition each car shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a placard showing the number of the certificate or certificates accompanying the waybill.

(c) In the case of shipment by road vehicle, the certificates shall accompany the vehicle.

(d) Certificates shall be surrendered to the consignee upon delivery of the shipment.

REGULATION 10. GENERAL CONDITIONS GOVERNING INSPECTION AND ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES AND PERMITS

(a) Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate any of the articles the movement of which is restricted in regulations 5, 6, and 7, shall make application for inspection and certification as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment, specifying in the application the article and quantity to be shipped, method of shipment, name and address of the consignor, and name and address of the consignee.

(b) Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble the articles at such points as the inspector shall designate and so to place them that inspection may readily be made; if not so placed, inspection may be refused. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the shipper.

(c) Certificates and permits shall be used in connection with the transportation of only those articles intended to be covered thereby.

(d) Where the apparent absolute freedom from infestation of any of the articles enumerated cannot be determined by the inspector, certification will be refused.

(e) Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of restricted articles by truck or other road vehicle from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area.

REGULATION 11. CANCELATION OF CERTIFICATES

Certificates issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled by the inspector and further certification refused, either for any failure of

compliance with the conditions of these regulations or violation of them, or whenever in the judgment of the inspector the further use of such certificates might result in the dissemination of infestation.

REGULATION 12. INSPECTION IN TRANSIT

Any car, vehicle, basket, box, or other container moved interstate or offered to a common carrier for shipment interstate, which contains or which the inspector has probable cause to believe contains either infested articles or articles the movement of which is prohibited or restricted by these regulations, shall be subject to inspection by an inspector at any time or place.

REGULATION 13. THOROUGH CLEANING REQUIRED OF TRUCKS, WAGONS, CARS, BOATS, AND OTHER VEHICLES AND CONTAINERS BEFORE MOVING INTERSTATE

Trucks, wagons, cars, boats, and other vehicles and containers which have been used in transporting any article covered by these regulations within the regulated areas shall not thereafter be moved or allowed to be moved interstate until they have been thoroughly swept and cleaned by the carrier at the point of unloading or destination.

REGULATION 14. SHIPMENTS BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine showing compliance with such conditions.

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after December 1, 1933, and shall supersede the rules and regulations promulgated December 22, 1932, as amended.

Done at the city of Washington this 23d day of November 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

PENALTIES

The Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, provides that no person shall ship or offer for shipment to any common carrier, nor shall any common carrier receive for transportation or transport, nor shall any person carry or transport from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or from any quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds * * * or any other article * * * specified in the notice of quarantine * * * in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It also provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, or by imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

STATE AND FEDERAL INSPECTION

Certain of the quarantined States have promulgated or are about to promulgate quarantine regulations restricting intrastate movement supplemental to the Federal quarantine. These State regulations are enforced in cooperation with the Federal authorities. Copies of either the Federal or State quar-

antine orders may be obtained by addressing the United States Department of Agriculture, 2101 North Sixth Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Subsidiary offices are maintained at the following locations:

Fourth floor, Customhouse, Boston, Mass.
Room 428 Post Office Building, Springfield, Mass.
123 Huntington Street, P.O. Box 1106, New Haven, Conn.
Room 840, 641 Washington Street, New York, N.Y.
Room 332, Post Office Building, Syracuse, N.Y.
P.O. Box 1, Trenton, or White Horse, N.J.
171 Meadow Road, Box C, Rutherford, N.J.
Main and High Streets, Glassboro, N.J.
Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.
126 North Prince Street, Lancaster, Pa.
Room 206, Post Office Building, Greensburg, Pa.
Post Office Building, Dover, Del.
Room 306, Post Office and Courthouse Building, Calvert and Fayette Streets, Baltimore, Md.
County Agent's Office, Courthouse, Hagerstown, Md.
Room 213, Broad-Grace Arcade Building, Richmond, Va.
Room 508, 109 West Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

Arrangements may be made for inspection and certification of shipments from the District of Columbia by calling District 6350, branch 2589, the Inspection House of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

GENERAL OFFICES OF STATES COOPERATING

Department of Entomology, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.
Board of Agriculture, Dover, Del.
State Horticulturist, Augusta, Maine.
Department of Entomology, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.
Division of Plant Pest Control, Department of Agriculture, Statehouse, Boston, Mass.
Deputy Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Durham, N.H.
Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Trenton, N.J.
Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N.Y.
Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.
Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Statehouse, Providence, R.I.
Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Montpelier, Vt.
Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Richmond, Va.
State Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Morgantown, W.Va.

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D.C., November 25, 1933.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has, by Notice of Quarantine No. 18 (tenth revision), effective December 1, 1933, quarantined the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle. This revision brings parts of the States of Maine and West Virginia under restriction and modifies the boundaries of the regulated areas in Maryland, New York, and Virginia. Among other changes, it also provides for the exemption from the certification requirement of ground, dried, imported peat in packages of less than 5 pounds

to the package. Copies of said quarantine and revised rules and regulations may be obtained from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

R. G. TUGWELL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Times, Hartford, Conn., Dec. 4, 1933; the Journal, Wilmington, Del., Dec. 2, 1933; the Star, Washington, D.C., Dec. 4, 1933; the Press-Herald, Portland, Maine, Dec. 4, 1933; the Sun, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 4, 1933; the Post, Boston, Mass., Dec. 4, 1933; the Union, Manchester, N.H., Dec. 4, 1933; the News, Newark, N.J., Dec. 4, 1933; the New York World Telegram, New York, N.Y., Dec. 4, 1933; the Bulletin, Providence, R.I., Dec. 4, 1933; the Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 2, 1933; the Free Press, Burlington, Vt., Dec. 4, 1933; the News Leader, Richmond, Va., Dec. 2, 1933; and the Gazette, Charleston, W.Va., Dec. 5, 1933.]

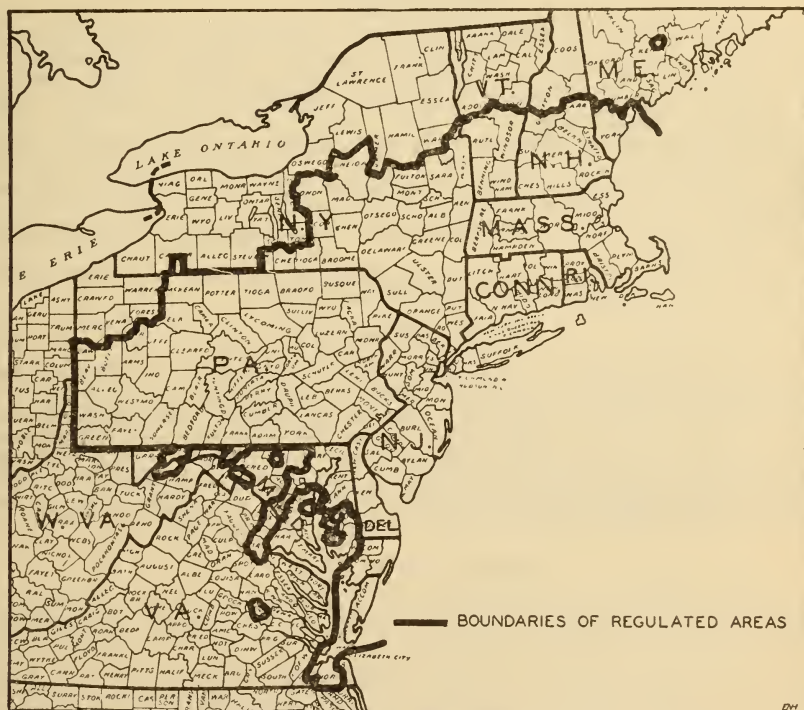


FIGURE 1.—Boundaries of regulated areas under Japanese beetle quarantine effective December 1, 1933.

[Copies of above revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

AMENDMENT TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This amendment is adopted for the purpose of adding Gaines County, Tex., to the areas regulated to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm, and of designating that county as lightly infested.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO
NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52

[Approved Oct. 24, 1933; effective on and after Oct. 24, 1933]

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 3 of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm, which were promulgated on September 19, 1933, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS; HEAVILY AND LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas, for the purpose of these regulations, the following counties in Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, and Texas, including all cities, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within their limits:

Arizona area.—The counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, and Pinal.

Florida area.—The counties of Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Columbia, Gilchrist, and Union.

New Mexico area.—The counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, and Otero.

Texas area.—The counties of Brewster, Culberson, El Paso, Gaines, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Terrell, and Ward.

Heavily infested areas

Of the regulated areas, the following counties and parts of counties are hereby designated as heavily infested within the meaning of these regulations: The counties of Brewster, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Terrell, in the State of Texas, and all of Hudspeth County in the same State except that part of the northwest corner of said county lying north and west of a ridge of desert land extending from the banks of the Rio Grande northeasterly through the desert immediately west of the town of McNary, such ridge being an extension of the northwest boundary line of section 11, block 65½.

Lightly infested areas

The following areas are designated as lightly infested: The counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, and Pinal, in Arizona; the counties of Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Columbia, Gilchrist, and Union, in Florida; the counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, and Otero, in New Mexico; the entire counties of El Paso, Gaines, Pecos, Reeves, and Ward, in Texas, and that part of the northwest corner of Hudspeth County, Tex., lying north and west of a ridge of desert land extending from the banks of the Rio Grande northeasterly through the desert immediately west of the town of McNary, such ridge being an extension of the northwest boundary line of section 11, block 65½.

This amendment shall be effective on and after October 24, 1933.

Done at the city of Washington this 24th day of October 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of above amendment sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D.C., October 24, 1933.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315),

as amended, has promulgated amendment no. 1 to the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm, effective October 24, 1933. This amendment revises regulation 3 by adding Gaines County, Tex., to the areas regulated to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm and by designating that county as lightly infested. Copies of said amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the El Paso Post, El Paso, Tex., Oct. 31, 1933.]

REVISION OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following revision of the pink bollworm quarantine and regulations is issued in order to bring under restriction parts of 3 counties in Georgia, to add 4 entire counties and parts of 3 other counties in Texas, 1 county in Florida, and 2 counties in New Mexico, to the regulated areas of those States, and to release the Salt River Valley of Arizona from restriction. The measures required for the control and prevention of spread of the pink bollworm remain substantially unchanged. The revision incorporates an amendment issued on October 24, 1933.

SUMMARY

The regulated areas under this revision include 3 counties of southern Arizona, 7 counties of north central Florida, parts of 3 counties of southern Georgia, 9 counties of southern New Mexico, and 15 entire counties and parts of 3 additional counties of western Texas. Of this area, 5 counties and part of another in Texas are designated as heavily infested, and the other areas as lightly infested. (See regulation 3.)

No stalks, bolls, or other parts of either cultivated or wild cotton plants and no gin waste are allowed to be transported interstate from any regulated area and no permits will be issued for such movement, except that the local transportation of gin waste between regulated areas is authorized after freezing weather starts. (See regulation 5.)

Seed cotton must not be transported interstate from any regulated area, except between contiguous regulated areas for ginning. (See regulation 6.)

Cottonseed, cotton lint, linters, cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal, and bagging, wrappers, and containers which have been used for cotton or cotton products must not be transported interstate from any regulated area except under permit. Cottonseed produced in the heavily infested area must not be moved interstate therefrom and no permits will be issued for such movement. (For the conditions governing the issuance of permits, see regulations 7 to 12, and 15.)

Railway cars, boats, and other vehicles, farm household goods, farm equipment, and other articles must not be moved interstate from regulated areas unless free from contamination with cotton and cotton products. (See regulation 13.)

Permits are required to accompany the waybills covering shipments of restricted articles, or in the case of highway vehicles, they must accompany the vehicle. (See regulation 15.)

To secure permits, address the local inspector or the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, 521 Avenue A, San Antonio, Tex.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52 (REVISED)

(Approved Dec. 11, 1933; effective Dec. 23, 1933)

I, R. G. Tugwell, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the States of Arizona, Florida, Georgia, New Mexico, and Texas, to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora*

gossypiella Saunders), a dangerous insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing as required thereby, I do quarantine the said States of Arizona, Florida, Georgia, New Mexico, and Texas, effective on and after December 23, 1933. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, (1) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake, and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton or cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved or allowed to be moved from the States of Arizona, Florida, Georgia, New Mexico, or Texas, into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may be hereafter, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas when, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, the enforcement of the aforesaid rules and regulations as to such regulated areas shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm: *Provided further*, That such limitation shall be conditioned upon the said State providing for and enforcing such control measures with respect to such regulated areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm therefrom to other parts of the State.

Done at the city of Washington this 11th day of December 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

R. G. TUGWELL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52

(Approved Dec. 11, 1933; effective Dec. 23, 1933)

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Pink bollworm*.—The insect known as the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders), in any stage of development.

(b) *Cotton and cotton products*.—Cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of cotton or wild cotton plants (plants of any species of the genera *Gossypium* and *Thurberia*); seed cotton; cotton lint, and linters, including all forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber; gin waste; cottonseed; cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal.

(c) *Lint*.—All forms of unmanufactured fiber produced from seed cotton.

(d) *Linters*.—All forms of unmanufactured fiber produced from cottonseed.

(e) *Sterilized seed*.—Cottonseed which has been sterilized as a part of the continuous process of ginning at a temperature of not less than 145° F. in an approved plant, under the supervision of an inspector, for such a period and in such manner and method as is authorized by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

(f) *Inspector*.—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(g) *Moved or allowed to be moved interstate*.—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a com-

mon carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from one State or Territory or District of the United States into or through any other State or Territory or District.

REGULATION 2. LIMITATION OF RESTRICTIONS TO REGULATED AREAS

Conditioned upon the compliance on the part of the State concerned with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), the restrictions provided for in these regulations on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine will be limited to such articles moving from the areas in such State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas: *Provided*, That restricted articles may be moved interstate without permit from an area not under regulation through a regulated area when such movement is on a through bill of lading.

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS; HEAVILY AND LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas, for the purpose of these regulations, the following counties in Arizona, Florida, Georgia, New Mexico, and Texas, including all cities, districts, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within their limits:

Arizona area.—Counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee.

Florida areas.—Counties of Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Columbia, Gilchrist, Madison, and Union.

Georgia area.—All of *Berrien County* except (a) the portion located northeast of the Alapaha River, and (b) the portion located south of a line drawn across the county just south of the railway station of Allenville along the south side of lots 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, and 332 of the Tenth Land District. That part of *Cook County* located north of a line starting on Little River at the bridge marked Kinard Bridge on the soil-survey map of said county issued by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Series 1928, No. 11; thence following the old Ty Ty-Nashville road southeast past Spring Hill Church through the village of Laconte; thence in an easterly direction along the road to Nashville past Grovania School to McDermott Bridge over the New River; all that part of *Tift County* located east of Little River.

New Mexico area.—Counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, and Roosevelt.

Texas areas.—Counties of Brewster, Cochran, Culberson, El Paso, Gaines, Hockley, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Terrell, Terry, Ward, and Yoakum. That part of *Bailey County* lying south of the following described boundary line: beginning on the east line of said county where the county line intersects the northern boundary line of league 207; thence west following the northern boundary line of leagues 207, 203, 191, 188, 175, and 171 to the northwest corner of league 171; thence south on the western line of league 171 to the northeast corner of the W. H. L. survey; thence west along the northern boundary of the W. H. L. survey and the northern boundary of sections 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, and 60 of block A of the M. B. and B. survey to the western boundary of said county. That part of *Dawson County* lying north and west of the following described boundary line: beginning on the western boundary line of said county at the northwest corner of section 113 of block M; thence in a northeasterly direction on the northern boundary line of sections 113, 90, 83, 72, 65, 54, 47, and 36 of block M to the northeast corner of section 36; thence in a northwesterly direction along the western boundary line of section 21 to the northwest corner of section 21; thence northeasterly along the northern boundary line of section 21 to the northeast corner of section 21; thence northwesterly along the western boundary lines of sections 27 and 30 in said block M to the northwest corner of section 30; thence southwesterly along the northern boundary line of section 29 of block M to the southwest corner of section 17, block C-41; thence north along the western boundary line of section 17 and 16 of block C-41 to the Dawson County line. That part of *Lamb County* lying south of the following described boundary line: beginning on the east line of said county where the county line intersects the northern boundary line of section 9 of the R. M. Thomson survey; thence west following

the northern boundary line of sections 9 and 10 of the R. M. Thomson survey and the northern boundary line of sections 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 of the T. A. Thompson survey and the northern boundary line of leagues 637, 636, and 635 to the southeast corner of league 239; thence north on the eastern boundary line of league 239 to the northeast corner of said league; thence west on the northern boundary line of leagues 239, 238, 233, 222, 218, and 207 to the western boundary line of said county.

Heavily infested areas

Of the regulated areas, the following counties and parts of counties are hereby designated as heavily infested within the meaning of these regulations: Counties of Brewster, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Terrell, in the State of Texas, and all of *Hudspeth County* in the same State except that part of the northwest corner of said county lying north and west of a ridge of desert land extending from the banks of the Rio Grande northeasterly through the desert immediately west of the town of McNary, such ridge being an extension of the northwest boundary line of section 11, block 65½.

Lightly infested areas

The following areas are designated as lightly infested: The counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee, in Arizona;² the counties of Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Columbia, Gilchrist, Madison, and Union, in Florida; the regulated parts of Berrien, Cook, and Tift counties, in Georgia; the counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, and Roosevelt, in New Mexico; the entire counties of Cochran, El Paso, Gaines, Hockley, Pecos, Reeves, Terry, Ward, and Yoakum, the regulated parts of Bailey, Dawson, and Lamb Counties, in Texas, and that part of the northwest corner of Hudspeth County, Tex., lying north and west of a ridge of desert land extending from the banks of the Rio Grande northeasterly through the desert immediately west of the town of McNary, such ridge being an extension of the northwest boundary line of section 11, block 65½.

REGULATION 4. EXTENSION OR REDUCTION OF REGULATED AREAS

The regulated areas designated in regulation 3 may be extended or reduced as may be found advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the State in which such areas are located, and by publication in newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the States in which the areas affected are located.

REGULATION 5. STALKS, BOLLS, GIN WASTE, ETC.

Stalks, bolls, and other parts of cotton or wild cotton plants (plants of any species of the genera *Gossypium* or *Thurberia*), and gin waste shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area, except that gin waste may be moved interstate without permit from a gin in a lightly infested area² to farms in another regulated area within the contiguous ginning territory thereof, on consideration that in the judgment of the inspector such movement would not, owing to the arrival of freezing weather, increase the risk of spread of the pink bollworm.

REGULATION 6. SEED COTTON

Seed cotton (including gabbots) shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from regulated areas to nonregulated territory, but, for the purpose of ginning, seed cotton may be moved³ interstate without permit from a lightly infested area to a contiguous regulated area.

² Part of the lightly infested area in Arizona is regulated on account of the *Thurberia* weevil under Quarantine No. 61, and shipments therefrom must comply with the requirements of that quarantine.

³ Except from the area in Arizona regulated on account of the *Thurberia* weevil (Quarantine No. 61).

REGULATION 7. COTTONSEED

HEAVILY INFESTED AREAS

Cottonseed produced within a heavily infested area shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from that area, and no permit will be issued for such movement.

LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

Cottonseed produced in a lightly infested area shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate therefrom unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of sterilized seed produced in a lightly infested area on condition that it either is to be moved to another regulated area³ without passing through any territory not regulated under this quarantine or under the Federal quarantine on account of the *Thurberia weevil*; or is a sample to be moved to an approved laboratory in nonregulated territory for analysis; or is a sample to be moved for some other approved purpose.

Permits may also be issued for the interstate movement of sterilized seed produced in a lightly infested area to an authorized oil mill in nonregulated territory for crushing; as one of the conditions for such authorization, oil mills in nonregulated territory must agree to maintain such safeguards against the spread of infestation, and to comply with such restrictions on the subsequent movement of the linters and other products manufactured from the seed concerned as may be required by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of seed from lightly infested areas to any destination on condition that it has been given a special heat treatment at 145° F., maintained under approved conditions for a period of at least 1 hour and subsequently has been protected from contamination or has been given such other treatment as may later be approved by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

In cases where, in the judgment of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, the carrying out of the treatments required in this regulation becomes impracticable owing to the lack of satisfactory facilities or for some other sound reason, permits may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed from lightly infested areas on such conditions as may be prescribed by that Bureau.

COTTONSEED PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE REGULATED AREAS

Cottonseed produced outside of but brought within a regulated area may be moved interstate from such area under permit on condition that while in the area the seed has been protected from contamination in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

REGULATION 8. LINT AND SAMPLES

Lint and samples thereof shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of lint or samples thereof, produced in a regulated area, on condition that the said lint was produced in a gin operated, as to seed sterilization and the prevention of contamination, to the satisfaction of the inspector, and on compliance with the following additional requirements which shall be carried out under the supervision of an inspector and in manner and by method approved by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine:

Baled lint produced in a heavily infested area (regardless of destination) must be given both vacuum fumigation and either compression or roller treatment, unless and until the said Bureau shall approve some other treatment or treatments for the purpose; baled lint produced in a lightly infested area to be moved to nonregulated territory must be either fumigated under vacuum, or compressed, or roller treated, or given such other treatment as may later be approved by the said Bureau; baled lint and samples thereof produced in a lightly infested area may be moved interstate under permit to another regulated area⁴ without fumigation or other treatment on condition that the mate-

³ Except from the area in Arizona regulated on account of the *Thurberia weevil* (Quarantine No. 61).

⁴ See footnote 3.

rial will not pass through any cotton-growing territory outside the areas regulated under this quarantine or the Federal quarantine on account of the *Thurberia weevil*; samples (except when moved as above from a lightly infested area to another regulated area), whether produced in a lightly infested or heavily infested area, must be either fumigated, inspected, or otherwise treated as may be required by the inspector.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of baled lint or samples thereof grown outside of but brought within a regulated area and to be moved therefrom, on the furnishing of evidence satisfactory to the inspector that the said materials have been protected from contamination.

In cases where, in the judgment of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, the carrying out of the treatments required in this regulation becomes impracticable owing to the lack of satisfactory facilities or for some other sound reason, permits may be issued for the interstate movement of lint from the regulated areas on such conditions as may be prescribed by that Bureau.

REGULATION 9. LINTERS AND SAMPLES

Linters and samples thereof shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of linters or samples thereof, produced in a regulated area, on condition that said linters were produced from sterilized seed and protected from contamination to the satisfaction of the inspector, and on compliance with the following additional requirements which shall be carried out under the supervision of an inspector and in manner and by method approved by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine:

Baled linters produced in a heavily infested area (regardless of destination) must be either fumigated under vacuum or roller treated, or given such other treatment as may later be approved by the said Bureau; baled linters produced in a lightly infested area to be shipped to nonregulated territory must be either fumigated under vacuum, or compressed, or roller treated, or given such other treatment as may later be approved by the said Bureau; baled linters and samples thereof produced in a lightly infested area may be shipped interstate under permit to another regulated area⁵ without fumigation or other treatment on condition that the material will not pass through any cotton-growing territory outside the areas regulated under this quarantine or the Federal quarantine on account of the *Thurberia weevil*; samples (except when moved as above from a lightly infested area to another regulated area), whether produced in a lightly infested or heavily infested area, must be either fumigated, inspected, or otherwise treated as may be required by the inspector.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of baled linters or samples thereof grown outside of but brought within a regulated area and to be moved therefrom on the furnishing of evidence satisfactory to the inspector that such materials have been protected from contamination.

In cases where, in the judgment of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, the carrying out of the treatments required in this regulation becomes impracticable owing to the lack of satisfactory facilities or for some other sound reason, permits may be issued for the interstate movement of linters from the regulated areas on such conditions as may be prescribed by that Bureau.

REGULATION 10. MILL WASTE, UNBALED LINT AND LINTERS, AND OTHER FORMS OF UNMANUFACTURED LINT AND LINTERS

No form of cotton lint, linters, or fiber shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture, except that no permit is required for the interstate transportation of materials which have been woven or spun from cotton lint or linters and are uncontaminated with other cotton or cotton products, nor for the interstate transportation of mattresses, pillows, cushions, or upholstery which have been commercially manufactured in compliance with the pink-bollworm regulations of the State concerned and in which any unwoven lint or linters used are completely enclosed in the finished product.

⁵ See footnote 3.

Permits may be issued authorizing the interstate movement from a regulated area of mill waste and of all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber for which permits are required under these regulations and which are not specifically covered in regulations 8 and 9, on condition that the material has been fumigated and compressed or roller treated, or has been given such other treatment or handling as will, in the judgment of the Bureau, eliminate risk of spread of the pink bollworm.

REGULATION 11. COTTONSEED HULLS, CAKE, AND MEAL

No cottonseed hulls, cake, or meal shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement from a heavily infested area to any destination of cottonseed hulls obtained from sterilized cottonseed and subsequently protected from contamination to the satisfaction of the inspector on condition that they are given such additional treatment as may be required by the inspector. Permits may be issued for the interstate movement from a lightly infested area⁶ of cottonseed hulls produced from sterilized cottonseed and subsequently protected from contamination to the satisfaction of the inspector on condition that they are either to be moved to another regulated area without passing through any territory not regulated under this quarantine or under the Federal quarantine on account of the *Thurberia weevil*; or are to be moved to nonregulated territory and have been given such additional treatment as may be required by the inspector.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement from a regulated area to any destination of cottonseed cake and meal produced either from sterilized cottonseed or from cottonseed obtained from nonregulated territory on condition that the cake and meal have been protected against subsequent contamination with cottonseed to the satisfaction of the inspector.

REGULATION 12. BAGGING AND OTHER WRAPPERS AND CONTAINERS

Bagging and other wrappers and containers which have been used in connection with or which are contaminated with cotton or cotton products shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture. Permits may be issued on condition that such bagging or other wrappers or containers have been cleaned or treated to the satisfaction of the inspector.

REGULATION 13. CARS, BOATS, VEHICLES, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, AND EQUIPMENT

Railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton or cotton products or which are fouled with such products, and farm household goods, farm equipment, and other articles, if contaminated with cotton or cotton products, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area until they have been thoroughly cleaned or treated to the satisfaction of the inspector. No permit is required for the movements allowed under this regulation.

REGULATION 14. HAY AND OTHER FARM PRODUCTS; COTTONSEED OIL

Hay and other farm products the interstate movement of which has not been specifically restricted or provided for elsewhere in these regulations, and cottonseed oil, may be moved interstate without permit or other restriction until further notice.

REGULATION 15. GENERAL PERMIT PROVISIONS; MARKING AND LABELING; STORAGE, CARTAGE, AND LABOR COSTS

To obtain permits under these regulations, application should be made either to the nearest local inspector, or to the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, 521 Avenue A, San Antonio, Tex.

Permits may specify a destination point or a limited destination area for the shipment, and, in that event, the material concerned shall not be moved or

⁶ See footnote 3.

allowed to be moved interstate, directly or indirectly, to destinations other than those specified in such permit.

Copies of the permits required under these regulations shall be attached to the articles or to the waybills or other shipping papers which accompany the shipment. In the case of movement by a road vehicle, copies of the permit shall accompany the vehicle. The products or articles so moved shall bear such marking and labeling as may be necessary, in the judgment of the inspector, to identify the material.

All charges for storage, cartage, and labor, incident to inspection, other than the services of inspectors, shall be paid by the shipper.

REGULATION 16. SHIPMENTS BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Products and articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate by the United States Department of Agriculture for experi-

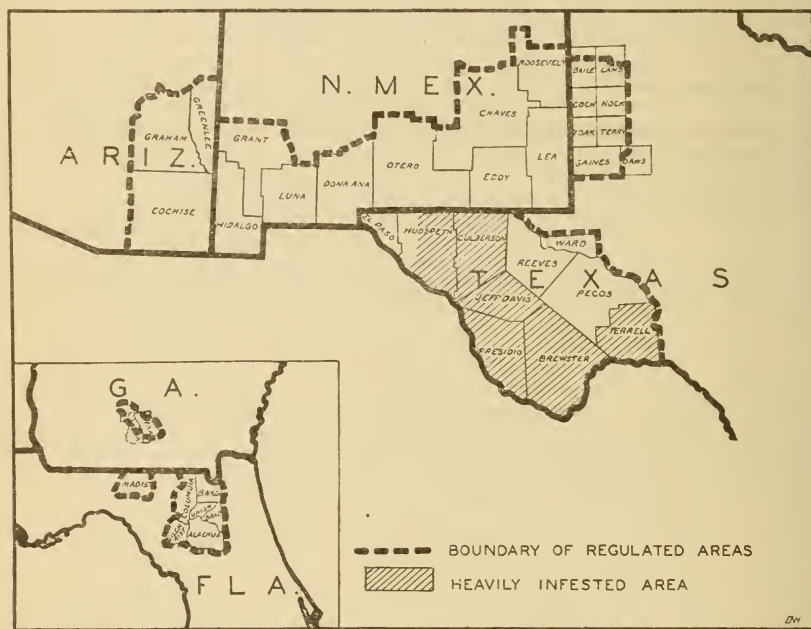


FIGURE 2.—Areas regulated under pink bollworm quarantine effective December 23, 1933.

mental or scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine showing compliance with such conditions.

These rules and regulations shall be effective on and after December 23, 1933, and shall supersede on that date the revised rules and regulations issued under Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), on September 19, 1933, as amended to date.

Done at the city of Washington this 11th day of December 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

R. G. TUGWELL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of above revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D.C., December 11, 1933.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has by Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), effective December 23, 1933, quarantined the States of Arizona, Florida, Georgia, New Mexico, and Texas, to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm, and has ordered that (1) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton or cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved interstate from the said quarantined States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental to said revised quarantine or in amendments thereto. The revision brings parts of the State of Georgia under restriction and modifies the boundaries of the regulated areas in Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, and Texas. Copies of said revised quarantine and rules and regulations may be obtained from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

R. G. TUGWELL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 19, 1933; the Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 18, 1933; the Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 18, 1933; the State Tribune, Albuquerque, N.Mex., Dec. 19, 1933; and the Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 19, 1933.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.
Washington, D.C., December 26, 1933.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the enclosed copy of the latest revision of Quarantine Order No. 52 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the pink bollworm.

The changes in the regulated areas, etc., are indicated in the "Introductory note" and "Summary" on the first and second pages, and you will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO RICE QUARANTINE (NO. 55)

REVISION OF QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

It has been determined that properly packed rice straw and rice hulls, if subjected to suitable steam or other approved treatment at the port of arrival, may

be allowed entry into this country with safety. The intent of this revision of the seed or paddy rice quarantine, hereafter to be known as the rice quarantine, and its accompanying regulations, is to permit the importation of rice straw and rice hulls, with treatment as a condition of entry, at approved ports where adequate facilities for such treatment are available.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 55 (REVISED)

(Approved Nov. 23, 1933; effective Nov. 23, 1933)

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, (1) that injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospira oryzae*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exist, as to one or more of such diseases and pests, in Europe, Asia, Africa, Central America, South America, and other foreign countries and localities, and may be introduced into this country through importations of seed or paddy rice, rice straw, and rice hulls, and (2) that the unrestricted importation of seed or paddy rice from the Republic of Mexico and of rice straw and rice hulls from all foreign countries and localities may result in the entry into the United States of the injurious plant diseases heretofore enumerated, as well as insect pests.

Now, therefore, I. H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, do hereby declare that it is necessary, in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of the insect pests and plant diseases referred to, to forbid the importation into the United States of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities except the Republic of Mexico, and to restrict the importation of seed or paddy rice from the Republic of Mexico, and of rice straw and rice hulls from all foreign countries and localities.

On and after November 23, 1933, by virtue of the said act of Congress, the importation of seed or paddy rice into the United States from all foreign countries and localities except the Republic of Mexico is prohibited, and the importation of seed or paddy rice from the Republic of Mexico and of rice straw and rice hulls from all foreign countries and localities is forbidden except in accordance with the rules and regulations supplemental hereto.

This revision shall become effective on and after November 23, 1933, and shall supersede Notice of Quarantine No. 55 promulgated February 20, 1933, effective July 1, 1933.

Done at the city of Washington this 23d day of November 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 55, THE RICE QUARANTINE

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

(a) *Seed or paddy rice*.—Unhusked rice in the form commonly used for seed purposes; these regulations do not apply to husked or polished rice imported for food purposes.

(b) *Port of first arrival*.—The first port within the United States where the shipment is (1) offered for consumption entry or (2) offered for entry for immediate transportation in bond.

(c) *Inspector*.—An inspector of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture.

A. IMPORTATIONS OTHERWISE THAN BY MAIL**REGULATION 2. APPLICATION FOR PERMIT**

Application for a permit to import seed or paddy rice from Mexico or rice straw or rice hulls from any country, may be made to the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, indicating in the application the locality where the desired material has been grown, the port of first arrival, and the name and address of the importer in the United States to whom the permit should be sent, if other than the applicant.

Applications for permits should be made in advance of the proposed shipments; but if, through no fault of the importer, a shipment should arrive before a permit is received, the importation will be held in customs custody at the port of first arrival, at the risk and expense of the importer, for a period not exceeding 20 days, pending the receipt of the permit.

Application may be made by telegraph, in which case the information required above must be furnished.

REGULATION 3. PORTS OF ENTRY

For importations of seed or paddy rice from the Republic of Mexico, permits will be issued for entry through Mexican border ports and such other ports as may later be approved by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

For importations of rice straw and rice hulls from all foreign countries, permits will be issued for entry at New York and Boston and at such other ports as may later be approved by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

Should a shipment requiring treatment arrive at a port where facilities for such treatment are not maintained, such shipment shall either be promptly shipped under safeguards and by routing prescribed by the inspector to an approved port where facilities for treatment are available, or it shall be refused entry.

REGULATION 4. ISSUANCE OF PERMITS

On receipt of an application, a permit will be issued in quadruplicate; one copy will be furnished to the applicant, one copy will be mailed to the collector of customs, and one to the inspector of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine at the port of first arrival, and the fourth will be filed with the application.

REGULATION 5. NOTICE OF ARRIVAL BY PERMITTEE

Immediately upon the arrival of a shipment at the port of first arrival, the permittee or his agent shall submit a notice in duplicate to the Secretary of Agriculture, through the collector of customs, on a form provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, the quantity in the shipment, the locality where grown, the date of arrival, and, if by rail, the name of the railroad company, the car numbers, and the terminal where the shipment is to be unloaded, or, if by boat, the name of the vessel and the designation of the dock where the shipment is to be landed.

REGULATION 6. INSPECTION AND DISINFECTION AT PORT OF FIRST ARRIVAL

Paddy rice.—All importations of seed or paddy rice from Mexico shall be subject, as a condition of entry, to such inspection or disinfection, or both, at the port of first arrival, as shall be required by the inspector, and to the delivery to the collector of customs by the inspector of a written notice that the seed or paddy rice has been inspected and found to be apparently free from plant diseases and insect pests or that the required treatment has been given. Should any shipment of such seed or paddy rice be found to be so infested with insect pests or infected with plant diseases that, in the judgment of the inspector, it cannot be cleaned by disinfection or other treatment, the entire shipment may be refused entry.

Rice straw and rice hulls.—As a condition of entry, rice straw and rice hulls shall be subject to inspection and to treatment at the port of first arrival, under the supervision of the inspector, by methods and at plants approved by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine. Rice straw and rice hulls will be admitted only at ports where adequate facilities are available for such treatment. The

required treatment must be given within 20 days after arrival, but if any shipment of rice straw or rice hulls shall be found upon arrival to be dangerously infested or infected the inspector may direct immediate treatment under adequate safeguards; and if the treatment and safeguards are not put into effect as directed the shipment shall be removed from the country immediately or destroyed.

Unless, within 20 days after the date of arrival of a shipment at the port at which the formal entry was filed, the importation has received the required treatment, due notice of which shall be given to the collector of customs by the inspector, demand will be made by the collector for redelivery of the shipment into customs custody under the terms of the entry bond, and, if such redelivery is not made, the shipment shall be removed from the country or destroyed.

General.—All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection and disinfection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the importer.

All shipments shall be so baled, bagged, or wrapped as to prevent scattering or wastage. If, in the judgment of the inspector, a shipment is not so bagged, baled, or wrapped, it shall be reconditioned at the expense of the permittee or entry may be refused.

B. IMPORTATIONS BY MAIL

REGULATION 7. IMPORTATIONS BY MAIL

Regulations 2 to 6 provide for importations otherwise than through the mails. Importations of seed or paddy rice from Mexico, and of rice straw and rice hulls from all foreign countries and localities, may be made by mail provided (1) that a permit has been issued for the importation in accordance with regulations 2 and 4 and (2) that each shipment is accompanied from the foreign mailing point by a special mailing tag directing the package to a Bureau of Plant Quarantine inspection station for inspection and, if necessary, for treatment, before being released to the mails for delivery to the importer, unless entry is refused in accordance with the provisions of regulation 6. The special mailing tags will be furnished on request to the importer for transmission in advance to his foreign shipper.

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after November 23, 1933, and shall on that date supersede the rules and regulations promulgated February 20, 1933, effective July 1, 1933.

Done at the city of Washington this 23d day of November 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

RICE QUARANTINE—REVISION OF QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF SEED OR PADDY RICE (T.D. 46S09)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D.C., December 20, 1933.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of Rice Quarantine No. 55, revised, with revised regulations, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective November 23, 1933, permitting the importation of rice straw and rice hulls, with treatment as a condition of entry, at approved ports, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

JAMES H. MOYLE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Then follows the full text of the quarantine and regulations.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO THURBERIA WEEVIL QUARANTINE (NO. 61)

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, October 11, 1933.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the enclosed copy of a revision of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 61 on account of the *Thurberia weevil* in Arizona.

The changes in the regulations are indicated in the introductory note and you will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

DUTCH ELM DISEASE CONFERENCE OCTOBER 26

(Press notice)

OCTOBER 14, 1933.

A conference to discuss Dutch elm disease problems and plans has been called by Avery S. Hoyt, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, to be held in the auditorium of the Interior Department Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW., at 10 a.m., Thursday, October 26.

Mr. Hoyt explains that the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department, in cooperation with the States concerned, is engaged in a vigorous attempt to suppress an outbreak of the disease centering in the metropolitan districts around Newark and New York City. The outbreak has aroused wide interest, and those attending conferences on other insects and plant disease subjects called for October 24 and 25 will have a chance to review the Dutch elm disease problem. At the conference representatives of the Bureau of Plant Industry will present information as to the distribution and economic importance of the disease, and members of the Bureau of Entomology staff will discuss the insect pests, which are the only carriers thus far known.

By October 3 approximately 500 trees infected with this disease had been reported in northern New Jersey, some 27 infected trees in southeastern New York, 1 in Connecticut, and 1 this year in Ohio, in addition to 7 found in Ohio in 1930 and 1931.

The disease apparently is being spread locally by a bark beetle known scientifically as *Scolytus multistriatus*. That beetle reached this country a considerable number of years ago and has been found thus far to be established over a general area extending from the vicinity of Philadelphia, Pa., to eastern Massachusetts, said Mr. Hoyt in reviewing the situation.

The evidence indicates that the disease reached this country by the importation of infected logs for use in veneer plants. A closely related insect which is more commonly connected with the spread of the disease in Europe has also been found in these logs but is not known to be established in this country. Restrictions on the further importation of such logs have been given consideration and the Bureau of Plant Quarantine will soon announce action which will be taken with respect to such importations.

The conference called for October 26 follows a general conference which was announced sometime ago for October 25 to consider modifications in the restrictions governing the importation of nursery stock into the United States. On October 24 a hearing will be held to give consideration to the extension of the Japanese beetle quarantine. The Bureau has arranged this series of conferences so that those interested in more than one of those three subjects can attend the discussions of all three without additional travel.

NOTICE OF CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS DUTCH ELM DISEASE SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 14, 1933.

In view of the finding of a considerable number of trees infected with the Dutch elm disease (*Graphium ulmi*) in the States of New Jersey and New York and of the collection of one or more specimens of the same disease in Ohio and Connecticut, it seems advisable that shade tree commissions, foresters, State plant quarantine officers, and others interested, be given an opportunity to discuss the status of the infection, the progress of suppressive activities, means of preventing the spread of the infection to other areas, and the prevention of its permanent establishment in the regions now involved.

Accordingly a conference to consider these subjects is hereby called to meet at 10 a.m. on October 26, in the auditorium of the Interior Department Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW., Washington, D.C. All those interested in the protection of the elm trees of the United States from the spread of this disease are invited to be present and join in the discussion.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief of Bureau.

P.Q.C.A.—289. Supplement No. 2.

NOVEMBER 24, 1933.

PLANT-QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF ITALY

PLANTS OF THE GENUS *ULMUS*—IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT PROHIBITED

The Ministerial decree of March 9, 1933, effective May 1, 1933, prescribes that:

The importation and transit, from all foreign countries, of plants and parts of plants of the genus *Ulmus*, except the seeds, are prohibited, on account of the danger of introducing foreign scale insects (Coccidae), which are very harmful to Italian fruits.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

P.Q.C.A.—315, Supplement No. 1.

NOVEMBER 24, 1933.

PLANT-QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF BELGIUM

INFESTED FRUITS PROHIBITED ENTRY

According to the Ministerial order of July 14, 1933, the importation into Belgium is permitted of fresh peaches, apricots, and nectarines from any source only when an inspection made by the Belgium Plant Protection Service at the expense of the importer shows the shipment to be free from fruit fly larvae (Trypetidae), from caterpillars of the peach twig borer (*Anarsia lineatella*), and of the oriental fruit moth (*Grapholitha molesta* [= *Laspeyresia molesta*, = *Cydia molesta*]), as well as from the larvae of the plum or peach curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*).

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

Antwerp, Brussels, Haren-Aviation, Liège, Erquelinnes, Esschen, Montaleux, Mouscron, Montzen, and Quevy.

DISPOSAL OF INFESTED SHIPMENTS

Shipments arriving at the ports of Erquelinnes, Esschen, Montaleux, Mouscron, Montzen, and Quevy which are found to be infested with any of the above-named pests are to be returned to the country of origin.

Those offered for entry at the ports of Antwerp, Brussels, Haren-Aviation, and Liège will be burned at the expense of the importer if found infested.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

P.Q.C.A.—294, Supplement No. 2.

NOVEMBER 24, 1933.

PLANT-QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

PORTS OF ENTRY FOR SEED POTATOES

Circular No. 146, of December 30, 1932, of the Brazilian Minister of Finance (Diario Oficial No. 1 of January 2, 1933) states that the permission provided in article 1 of decree no. 21734 of August 16, 1932 (see P.Q.C.A.—294, Supplement No. 1) for the importation of seed potatoes will be granted by the agricultural inspectors of the States of Amazon, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Sao Paulo, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul, and Matto Grosso.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

The entry of seed potatoes may be effected only through the ports of Manuas Belem, Recife, Sao Salvador, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Sao Francisco do Sul, Rio Grande, Porto Alegre, and Corumba, where there are provisions for supervision by the Plant Protection Service, as required by paragraph 2 of article 1 of the decree above mentioned.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

B.P.Q.—357.

DECEMBER 1, 1933.

PLANT-QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA

This summary of the plant quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Argentina has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

The summary was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, from his translations of the original texts of Argentine plant quarantine decrees, and reviewed by the Dirección de Defensa Agrícola y Sanidad Vegetal, Ministerio de Agricultura, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts of the decree, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The decrees themselves should be consulted for the exact text.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

AUTHORIZING ACT

Law No. 4084, July 3, 1902, authorizes the Executive of the Argentine Republic to permit the importation of plants and seeds through such ports as he may designate. Plants and seeds, prior to entry, are subject to inspection, and, when necessary, to disinfection or destruction as established by the regulations.

CONCISE SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Bamboo plants or parts thereof, including all genera and species of the tribe Bambuseae. (Decree of Mar. 31, 1919.)

Corn (*Zea mays*), both grain and plant in any state, including that used for packing merchandise. (Decree of May 11, 1927.)

Broomcorn, including seed and dried plant for industrial purposes. (Decree of May 11, 1927.)

Bananas and plantains, plants and shoots. (Ministerial Resolution of Aug. 28, 1928.)

Guavas: Importation of the fruit prohibited. (Decree of Mar. 9, 1931. Art. 9.)

Cottonseed of the species *Gossypium barbadense* and *G. peruvianum*: Introduction into the territory of Chaco not permitted. (Decree of July 28, 1931.)

Seeds of Sudan grass, Sorgo (sweet sorghum), and any other species of sorghum which contain seeds of *Sorghum halpense*. Importation prohibited. (Decree of Mar. 7, 1932.)

Gramineous and leguminous seeds which fall below the established tolerances of germinability and purity are prohibited entry. (Decree of Mar. 7, 1932.)

Seeds of the genera: Medicago, Trifolium, Astragalus, Lotus, Melilotus, and Lupinus if found infested with *Bruchophagus fovealis* or *B. gibbus*, are prohibited entry. (Decrees of July 5, 1915 and Mar. 7, 1932, as amended by that of July 29, 1932.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Live plants, parts thereof, and seeds.—Each consignment must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration of origin and a phytosanitary certificate (inspection certificate) issued by competent authority of the country of origin, and visaed by the Argentine consul nearest the place of embarkation. Upon arrival at the port of entry in Argentina the consignment will be subject to inspection and to action in accordance with the result of the inspection. (Decrees of Aug. 23, 1902, May 6, 1932, and July 7, 1933.)

Sugarcane.—Each consignment to be accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by competent authority of the country of origin and visaed by the Argentine consul. If admitted, the cane shall be quarantined for observation. (Decree of Mar. 17, 1919.)

Potatoes.—Each consignment shall be accompanied by a certificate of "healthy origin" and of "health", visaed by the Argentine consul (decree of July 12, 1923), and may be imported subject to inspection and the restrictions prescribed in the general regulations under the decree of August 23, 1902. (Decrees of July 12, 1923, and Oct. 3, 1930.)

Seeds of plants which may be attacked by the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) may be introduced only through the port of Buenos Aires, and must be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas in vacuum. (Decree of May 11, 1927.)

Seeds for industrial purposes.—The Direction General of Agriculture and Agricultural Protection is authorized to permit the introduction of seeds intended for industrial purposes without the disinfection required by article 2 of the decree of May 11, 1927. (Decree of Mar. 7, 1931.)

Fresh fruits.—Each consignment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by authorized technical officials of the country of origin and visaed by the Argentine consul. (Decrees of Mar. 9, May 19, and July 14, 1931, April 8, 1932, Feb. 24 and July 7, 1933.)

Apples and pears from New Zealand.—Importation authorized through Montevideo. (Decree of June 30, 1931.)

Cottonseed.—Clean seed in soldered metal containers will be permitted from any source up to 10 kilograms of each variety for experimental sowing by the Direction General of Agriculture and Agricultural Protection, subject to disinfection in vacuo before shipment and upon arrival in Argentina. (Decrees of June 30 and July 28, 1931.)

Gramineous and leguminous seeds may be imported if found within the established tolerances of germinability and purity. (Decree of Mar. 7, 1932, as amended by that of July 29, 1932.)

IMPORTATION OF PLANTS, SEEDS, AND FRUITS—GENERAL REGULATIONS

The following regulations were promulgated by the decree of August 23, 1902:

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ARTICLE 1. *Plants*: Buenos Aires. (Decree of Aug. 23, 1902.) The ports indicated below were authorized by subsequent decrees as indicated:

Plants: Bahia Blanca. (Decree of Aug. 31, 1911.)

Plant products from Chile via Cordillera: Rosario. (Decree of Oct. 30, 1926.)

Plants of the genus Citrus: Corrientes. (Decree of Apr. 30, 1907.)

Seeds: Buenos Aires, Bahia Blanca, and Rosario. (Decree of July 5, 1915.)

Foreign seeds for sowing on the experimental farms of the faculty of agriculture, livestock, and related industries: Corrientes. (Decree of Jan. 26, 1922.)

Fresh fruits: Buenos Aires and Rosario. Consignments imported through Mendoza, Posadas, and La Quiaca will be cleared at Buenos Aires. (Decree of Mar. 9, 1931.)

Apples and pears from New Zealand: Montevideo. (Decree of June 30, 1931.)

Potatoes: Buenos Aires. (Decree of July 12, 1923.)

Rice: Pasos de los Libres. (Decree of June 23, 1922.)

IMPORT PERMITS REQUIRED

ART. 2. Any person in Argentina who desires to import live plants, parts thereof, or seeds must apply to the Oficina de Sanidad Vegetal for a permit, furnishing the following information:

(a) Name and address of importer.

(b) Name of plant or seed.

(c) Origin of the same, supported by the declaration of the seller and a certificate of competent authority.

(d) Means by which the consignment will be imported (steamer, railroad, etc.).

(e) Purpose for which imported (planting, sale, sowing, consumption).

(f) When possible, the locality where it will be planted or sown.

TREATMENT OF INFECTED OR SUSPECTED PLANTS

ART. 3. All plants, or parts thereof, which proceed from countries where any infection injurious to the agricultural interests of Argentina exists, or into which the introduction of plants may not have been regulated, shall be considered suspicious, and as such be subjected to the treatment and disinfection deemed necessary by the Oficina de Sanidad Vegetal.

ART. 4. All plants, or parts thereof, found to be attacked by any readily communicable injurious infection shall be refused entry or destroyed by fire if they cannot be effectively disinfected. Destruction shall not give rise to indemnification. If exportation is decided upon it must be effected immediately by the person concerned.

CONDITIONS OF RELEASE FOR ENTRY INSPECTION CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 5. Plants or parts thereof which are not deemed suspicious and which are not attacked by injurious diseases, or which are accompanied by health certificates issued by competent authority of the country of origin and visaed by the Argentine consul nearest to the place of origin, shall be admitted after the usual inspection.

The decree of May 6, 1932, as amended by that of July 7, 1933, prescribes that every consignment of plants or parts thereof intended for propagation or for consumption shall be accompanied by an inspection certificate issued by competent authority of the exporting country and visaed by the Argentine consul nearest to the port of embarkation, in order to be admitted into Argentina, but this requirement does not exempt such consignments from the inspection, quarantine, rejection, and other provisions of law no. 4084 and its regulatory decrees.

ART. 6. For the present, plants from countries infested with phylloxera and San Jose scale are declared to be of suspicious origin for the purpose of article 3. Protective measures will be prescribed for other infections if deemed necessary.

ART. 7. Plants and parts thereof, which in accordance with article 3 are declared suspicious, are divided into the following categories for treatment: (a) Live plants and cuttings; (b) bulbs, tubers, and roots; (c) fruits and vegetables; (d) seeds.

ART. 8. For treatment, live plants are divided into two groups: (1) Plants with earth; (2) plants without earth. Plants with earth will have their aerial parts disinfected: the subterranean parts and the soil will be treated with insecticides. Plants without earth, and cuttings, will be completely disinfected in all their parts by immersion or by exposure for a sufficient time to the action of disinfectant fumes.

ART. 9. Bulbs and turions (young scaly shoots, pips) must be deprived of all their dead membranes (skin) and appendages, as well as of the adhering soil, and be subjected to a disinfectant wash before being admitted. Tubers and roots will be admitted if found to be sound and free from soil, otherwise they shall undergo a disinfectant wash or fumigation before being admitted.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

ART. 10. This article is superseded by the decree of March 9, 1931, as amended, which regulates the importation of fruits and vegetables into Argentina.

SEEDS SUBJECT TO INSPECTION

ART. 11. Seeds admitted into Argentina in great or small quantities also shall be inspected by the Phytopathological Service (Oficina de Sanidad Vegetal), which will permit unrestricted entry, require disinfection, or absolutely refuse entry in accordance with the results of the inspection in each case to determine the character of the impurities they contain. (Decrees of July 5, 1915; Mar. 7, 1932; and July 29, 1932.)

ARTS. 12 and 13. Concern applications for import permits for plants and seeds.

ART. 14. The inspection, and the disinfection which may have been required, having been accomplished, a certificate will be issued to the applicant to enable him to withdraw his plants or a portion of them.

ARTS. 15 and 16. Concern the disposal of smuggled plants, etc.

INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION

The inspection and certification of plants or parts of plants offered for entry into the Argentine Republic, whether for propagation or consumption, is prescribed by the decree of May 6, 1932, as amended by that of July 7, 1933, as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Every consignment of plants, or parts of plants, intended for propagation or consumption, with the exception of the classes of products listed below, shall be accompanied by a phyto-sanitary certificate issued by competent authority of the exporting country and visaed by the Argentine consul nearest the place of embarkation, in order to be admitted into the country.

The following classes of products are exempt from the presentation of the said certificate:

(a) Those which have been subjected to a process of industrialization (other than cooking): *Provided*, That they come in suitable containers (prunes, dates, figs, and similar cured or dried products); (b) those which arrive for immediate roasting (coffee, cocoa, and similar products); (c) products that result from milling (various flours, mill feeds, split or rolled grains, and similar products); (d) products intended for the cultivation of orchids and other analogous purposes, as well as those intended for pharmaceutical uses (dry fibers, mosses, medicinal plants, and similar products); (e) those which arrive by international parcel post.

ART. 2. The requirement of the preceding article does not exempt any consignment of plants or their parts from the sanitary inspection, quarantine, rejection, or other requirements of law 4084 and its regulatory decrees, with the exception of the classes of products indicated in continuation, which shall, at the same time, be exempt from the general quarantine inspection, since, arriving in the condition specified, they cannot be carriers of pests:

(a) Those which come in a suitably preserved condition (sirup, brine, and other similar products); (b) those which have been subjected to a process of cooking and arrive in hermetically closed containers (peas, asparagus, tomatoes, and similar products).

NOTE.—It is understood that certification is required of rice and similar cereals, and of raisins and nuts, as well as of plants and parts thereof.

ART. 3. The text of the phytosanitary certificate may be that established as a standard in the International Convention for Plant Protection, Rome, 1929, or one of similar content, and it must indicate at least, the name of the exporter and of the consignee, class of product, place, and date of issuance of the certificate.

The certificate adopted as a standard in the International Convention for Plant Protection is as follows:

Certificate of inspection and origin

The undersigned, (full name, official title, and address of agent authorized to issue the certificate), certifies, in conformity with the results of the inspection

(1)⁷ of the cultures of origin; (2)¹ of the products included in the shipment, that the plants, or parts of plants, described below are deemed free from dangerous diseases and pests, and especially from those hereafter enumerated.⁸

Description of shipment

Number, weight, and kind of container.
 Marks on the container.
 Description of the plants, or parts of plants.
 Locality where grown.
 Full name and address of shipper.
 Full name and address of consignee.
 Place and date of issuance of certificate.

PLANTS BROUGHT IN BY PASSENGERS

Plants brought in by passengers will be subject to the general sanitary provisions set forth in the decree of August 23, 1902. (Decree of Aug. 13, 1917.)

BAMBOO PROHIBITED ENTRY

The introduction of plants and culms of bamboo of all genera and species included in the tribe Bambuseae is prohibited, to prevent the introduction of bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). (Decree of Mar. 31, 1919.)

IMPORTATION OF CORN (ZEA MAYS) PROHIBITED

The importation of any variety of maize is prohibited not only of the grain, but of the plant in any state, including that used as packing; and also the importation of broomcorn, either the seed or the dried plant for industrial uses, grown in any part of the world.

Seeds of plants which may be attacked by the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) may be imported only through the port of Buenos Aires. Although these seeds may be apparently in good sanitary condition, they must be subjected to a thorough disinfection in a vacuum for a minimum of 4 hours with the strongest possible quantity of hydrocyanic acid gas.

The list of plants attacked by the European corn borer is as follows:

Plants severely attacked

Hemp (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>)	Dahlia
Hops (<i>Humulus japonicus</i>)	Sorghum
Rhubarb (<i>Rheum rhaponticum</i>)	Millet (<i>Echinochloa crusgalli edulis</i>)

Plants frequently attacked

Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>)	Sunflower (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>)
Beans (<i>Phascolus</i> spp.)	Cowpeas (<i>Vigna sinensis</i>)
Beets (<i>Beta vulgaris crassa</i>)	Peppers (<i>Capsicum annuum</i>)
Celery (<i>Apium graveolens</i>)	Buckwheat (<i>Fagopyrum vulgare</i>)
Chrysanthemum	Artichokes, Jerusalem (<i>Helianthus</i>
Cotton (<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>)	• <i>tuberosus</i>)
Potatoes (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>)	Oats (<i>Avena sativa</i>)
(not seed potatoes)	Tomatoes (<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>)
Spinach (<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>)	

(Decree of May 11, 1927)

The Dirección General de Agricultura y Defensa Agrícola is authorized to permit the introduction of seeds intended for industrialization (manufacturing purposes), exempting them from the disinfection in vacuum prescribed by

⁷ Strike out the clause not required by the importing country.

⁸ The indication of the names of plant diseases and pests enumerated in the official list of the importing country, and against which that country especially desires to protect itself, will be completed by the indication of any other special condition contingently required by the said country.

article 2 of the decree of May 11, 1927. Such seeds shall unfailingly be processed in the establishment of the importing firm under the direct supervision of the Phytosanitary Office of Importation and Exportation of Plants and Seeds (Oficina Sanitaria de Importación y Exportación de Plantas y Semillas), which shall in each case insure the complete industrialization of the shipments to prevent the germs with which they may be attacked from being distributed in the cultures of the country. (Decree of Mar. 7, 1931.)

BANANAS AND PLANTAINS PROHIBITED ENTRY

The introduction of plants and shoots of bananas and plantains into Argentina is prohibited as a precaution against the introduction of the fungus *Fusarium cubense* and other diseases of the banana. (Decree of Aug. 28, 1928.)

REGULATIONS GOVERNING IMPORTATION OF FRESH FRUITS

ARTICLE 1. Every consignment of fresh fruits imported into the country shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate (inspection certificate), without which it will not be admitted. By phytosanitary certificate is understood that issued by technical officials authorized by the government of the country of origin, in which it is affirmed that the fruits are found to be apparently free from parasites, and which indicates the kind of fruit and name of the variety, the locality where grown (Province, State, etc.), the point of shipment, the vessel on which transported, the name of the consignee or of the representative of the forwarding agent in the port of destination (port of arrival in Argentina), and the date of issuance of the certificate. This certificate must be visaed by the respective Argentine consular official at the port of shipment or at the nearest point.

ART. 2. The importation of fruit in bulk is prohibited, with the exception of bananas. The packing shall be done in the port of origin and the containers shall be of the standard types adopted by the fruit exporting countries.

Apples, pears, oranges, mandarins, and lemons shall be wrapped in impermeable paper of silky texture (oiled manila or sulphite or similar paper) on which the name or mark of the producer and the country of origin shall be printed. The containers shall be marked to indicate the character of the contents, class or variety, net weight or number of units, name and address of the grower, and the country of origin. (See exception in favor of barreled apples, decree of Feb. 24, 1933.)

ART. 3. Consignments of fruits introduced into the country will be inspected at the ports of arrival in accordance with the regulations under Law No. 4084. If inspection of the fruit reveals ample reason for suspecting them to be infested with any of the parasites indicated in article 4, the consignment will be placed in quarantine, for such period as is deemed necessary by the Phytosanitary Office of Plant and Seed Importation (Oficina Sanitaria de Importación y Exportación de Plantas y Semillas), in localities indicated by the importers, and which in the opinion of the office in question meets the required conditions. If, as a result of the investigation carried on during the quarantine period, the existence of the parasites mentioned in article 4 is not established, the consignment will be released to the interested person.

ART. 4. In the event that any of the following parasites are found in a shipment, the entire consignment will be incinerated without right of indemnity, and the cost of transportation to the incinerator shall be borne by the importer.

List of parasites

Apple blotch, *Phyllosticta solitaria*; citrus canker, *Bacterium citri*; Brown rot, *Pythiactyctis citrophthora*; soft rot, *Thielaviopsis paradoxa*; Mediterranean fruit fly, *Ceratitis capitata*; apple curculio, (*Anthonomus*) *Tachypterellus quadrigibbus*; an apple fruit miner, *Enarmonia prunivora*; apple maggot, *Rhagoletis pomonella*; apple weevil, *Pseudanthonomus crataegi*; plum curculio, *Conotrachelus nenuphar*; orange tortrix, *Tortrix citrana*; orange holcocera, *Holcocera iceryacella*; orange platynota, *Platynota tinctana*; Arizona navel orange worm, *Myclois venipars*.

ART. 5. Fruits found to be attacked by other parasites known to be injurious, not included in the preceding article, will be rejected, and in case they cannot be reshipped, they will be incinerated as provided in article 4.

ART. 6. The importation of fruits may be effected only through the ports of Buenos Aires and Rosario. Consignments imported through Mendoza, Posadas,

and La Quiaca will be cleared at Buenos Aires or Rosario. The customs will seal the cars on entry into Argentine territory. This procedure will remain effective until quarantine and disinfection services have been organized at the frontier.

ART. 7. This article originally provided for the entry of the fruits named therein during certain periods of each year, but it was revoked by the decree of April 8, 1932, thus, in effect, providing for the introduction of fruits and vegetables at any period of the year.

ART. 8. The importation of guavas is prohibited.

ART. 9. Every consignment of apples and pears imported must be transported in refrigeration chambers. (Decree of Mar. 9, 1931.)

The importation is permitted of apples and pears in bushel baskets or in barrels of standard type. The paper wraps for these fruits shall be stamped (or printed) with the mark or name of the packers or exporters. (Decrees of May 19, and July 14, 1931, and Feb. 24, 1933, exempting barreled apples from the United States from the requirement of paper wrappers.)

The weight or volume of the contents shall be declared in the metric system on each container. (Decree of Sept. 18, 1931.)

Paper wrappers not required for barreled apples from the United States

Decree No. 17614, of February 24, 1933, modifies that of March 9, 1931, by exempting barreled apples exported from the United States to Argentina from the requirement of a waterproof tissue-paper wrapper for each apple.

ARTICLE 1. Article 2 of the decree of March 9, 1931, is modified, in so far as it refers to the requirement of wrapping in waterproof stamped tissue paper each North American apple introduced into Argentina in barrels.

ART. 2. Barreled apples which it is desired to introduce into Argentina must be accompanied by an inspection certificate issued by competent authority of the respective State, and by a second certificate issued by experts of the United States Department of Agriculture. These certificates must be presented to the Argentine consul nearest to the point of embarkation for authentication of the signatures.

ART. 3. Ten percent of the containers of every shipment of apples not exceeding 500 barrels, and 8 percent of the containers in excess of 500 barrels, shall be opened, without exception, for the customary inspection, at a place indicated by the Oficina Sanitaria de Importación y Exportación de Plantas y Semillas.

ART. 4. The inspection certificates shall make special mention of the diseases and pests indicated in regulation 4 of the decree of March 9, 1931.

ART. 5. The only ports authorized for the entry of fruits under the provisions of this decree are Buenos Aires, Rosario, and La Plata.

Apples and pears from New Zealand

Subject to the provisions of article 9 of the decree of March 9, 1931, the importation is authorized of consignments of apples and pears from New Zealand, transhipped at Montevideo to vessels of the Compania Argentina de Navegación Ltd. (Decree of June 30, 1931.)

RESTRICTIONS ON COTTONSEED

The importation of cottonseed is permitted from any source under the following conditions:

1. Only clean seed, free from linters and adhering fiber, may be imported.
2. Containers shall be metal, completely soldered.
3. Before shipment each consignment shall be disinfected in vacuum and shall be accompanied by a certificate to that effect, issued by authorized technical officials of the government of the country of origin, and visaed by the respective Argentine consul.
4. The seed shall be disinfected in vacuum again on arrival in Argentina. (Decree of June 30, 1931.)
5. The quantity is limited to 10 kilograms of each variety and the seed may be imported only for experimental sowing under the supervision of the Direction General of Agriculture and Agricultural Protection.
6. The introduction into the Province of Chaco of cottonseed of varieties of the species *Gossypium barbadense* and *G. peruvianum* will not be permitted.
7. When it is desired to introduce cottonseed of long staple varieties, upland type (intermediate), for planting in Chaco, in addition to the provisions of the

decree of June 30, 1931. a certificate of origin is required indicating the name of the variety and place of production. The Direction General will decide whether or not it is proper to permit its introduction for such purpose. (Decree of July 28, 1931.)

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES

Certificates required

Each consignment of potatoes imported into Argentina from a foreign country shall be accompanied by a certificate of sanitary origin and by a phytosanitary certificate (inspection certificate).

These certificates shall be issued by specialists authorized by the government of the country of origin.

The certificate of sanitary origin shall certify that the planting or ground in which the potatoes were grown is in good sanitary condition and shall indicate the date of digging, the quantity or weight of the potatoes represented by the certificate, and the name of the grower and of the consignee.

The phytosanitary certificate shall affirm that the potatoes are found apparently free from pests and diseases; indicate the quantity or weight, marks, name of the vessel on which shipped, the name of the consignee or representative of the shipper, the country of destination, and the date of issue. The inspection upon which the certificate is based shall not be made until at least 1 month has elapsed after the date of the certificate of sanitary origin.

The above-mentioned certificates shall be visaed by an Argentine consul, and the potatoes shall be inspected at the port of arrival in Argentina.

If inspection shows the potatoes to be in good sanitary condition their entry will be permitted, but if as a result of the inspection not exceeding 10 percent of the tubers are found to be attacked by any pest or by any disease of an infectious character, a selection and separation of the tubers will be effected, infected tubers being destroyed and the remainder disinfected, at the expense of the importer.

If the percentage of infected tubers is greater than 10, the importer may elect to have them reladen or to have them incinerated at his own expense within 3 days of notification.

Any shipment of potatoes which arrives infested with a parasite which does not exist in Argentina will be rejected and the importer must immediately relade it or have it incinerated.

The only authorized port of entry for potatoes is Buenos Aires. Consignments of potatoes not accompanied by the required certificates will not be admitted. (Decree of July 12, 1923.)

Shipments of potatoes offered for entry into Argentina will be subject to the inspection and other procedure prescribed in the general regulations under law no. 4084, as set forth in the decree of August 23, 1902. (Decree of Oct. 3, 1930.)

SUGARCANE

ARTICLE 1. Every shipment of sugarcane plants or cuttings offered for introduction into Argentina, besides meeting the general conditions, shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by competent authority and visaed by the Argentine consul in the country of origin. If not bearing the said certificate, the shipment shall be rejected by the sanitary authorities.

ART. 2. Besides the above-mentioned certificate, and, with or without it, every shipment of sugarcane plants which reaches Argentina for importation shall be subjected to a quarantine during which the sanitary observations and operations which the technical offices deem necessary shall be carried out, to guarantee the purposes upon which this resolution is based, namely, to prevent the introduction of pests and diseases of the sugarcane. (Decree of Mar. 17, 1919.)

IMPORTATION OF PLANTS OF YERBA MATE PROHIBITED INTO THE PROVINCE OF TUCUMAN

The Governor of the Province of Tucuman, by the decree of June 12, 1929, prohibited the importation into that Province of Paraguay tea (yerba mate, *Ilex paraguensis*) of any variety from any source. The importation of the seeds of this plant will be carried out by the agricultural experiment station of Tucuman, subject to disinfection with a 2-percent caustic potash solution for 12 hours.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF LEGUMINOUS AND GRAMINEOUS SEEDS

The decree of July 5, 1915, provides for the sampling of leguminous and gramineous seeds offered for entry into the Argentine Republic, and for the issuance of certificates of analysis based upon samples withdrawn from each shipment.

The same decree provides for the cleaning of shipments of such seeds which fall below the prescribed tolerances of germinability and purity and prescribes that seeds which, after being cleaned, still remain below the established tolerances, shall be reexported or destroyed without right of indemnity.

The decree of March 7, 1932, supplements that of July 5, 1915, by modifying and extending the scope of the latter. The text of the decree of July 15, 1915, as amended by that of March 7, 1932, follows:

ARTICLES 1, 2, and 3. Revoked by the decree of March 7, 1932.

ART. 4. Certificates of analysis of alfalfa seed relating to the established tolerances will be issued:

(a) Not certifying more than the conditions found "within the tolerances and fit for sowing", in cases where the alfalfa seed does not contain more "*Cuscuta*", and "other harmful seeds", or lower "cultural value" than is tolerated (see art. 3 of the decree of Mar. 7, 1932), nevertheless being able to indicate the percentage of germination in order to illustrate better to the interested person.

(b) When alfalfa seeds exceed one of the established tolerances they will be indicated as "beyond the limits of toleration".

(c) The "number of *Cuscuta* seeds", percentage of "other harmful seeds", "germinability", or freedom from *Cuscuta* or other harmful seeds, and "as possessing the guaranteed cultural value" will be certified; it will also be indicated whether or not they are fit for sowing in accordance with the tolerances established by article 3 of the decree of March 7, 1932, when alfalfa seed is offered for sale under guaranty of "absolute purity", or with the minimal purity by specifying in terms of "*Cuscuta*" or "other harmful seeds" and "cultural value" not inferior to the guaranty and within the established tolerances, for which the corresponding sample must be delivered to the Dirección General de Agricultura y Defensa Agrícola, sealed and signed by the vendor and purchaser or interested person, by witnesses who represent or accept the parties, or by officials of the Department of Agriculture, whose testimony shall accompany the sample, as likewise a copy of the guaranty, which shall be filed in the said division in cases in which it is necessary to mediate as arbitrator.

ART. 5. The ports authorized for the importation of alfalfa seed are Buenos Aires, Rosario, and Bahía Blanca.

ART. 6. The ports authorized for the importation of seeds are those indicated in the preceding article. This applies to all classes of seeds.

ART. 7. An application will be presented by the importer or his representative for each importation of seeds; the application shall indicate the origin, the name of the exporting firm, kind and quantity by weight, numbers and marks of the containers of the seed, name of vessel on which it will arrive, port of arrival, name and address of consignee. The application, accompanied by the certificates of origin, health, and disinfection which the shipments bear, will be delivered to the Oficina Sanitaria de Importación de Plantas in the port of entry, or in the absence of such an office, to an official of the Dirección de Defensa Agrícola y Sanidad Vegetal, who is in charge of importation and exportation, and in case one has not been designated, to the collector of customs at the said port, who will proceed to draw samples; sending them direct to the "División de Fomento" of the said Dirección, with the corresponding documents, for analysis and the issuance of the certificate, and in which, upon the origin of the sample from the corresponding shipment being attested, the dock or pier and the depository in which it is found, will be indicated in order that the transmittal of the certificate of analysis may be made direct to the chief of the latter, from which will be decided whether or not the importation will be permitted.

ART. 8. In cases where certificates of analysis of shipments of alfalfa seed to be imported shall indicate a "*Cuscuta* content" and "cultural value", greater and less, respectively, than the tolerances (established by art. 3 of the decree of Mar. 7, 1932), the importers or duly authorized representatives may elect the relading, destruction without indemnity, or an attempt to clean the seed (decuscutage), and the winnowing in a warehouse or depository authorized

by the Ministry for those operations, in order to try to obtain the tolerated percentages, for which purpose the entry for clearance through the customs and the treatment of the corresponding seed will be permitted under the custody of the customs officials and for the account of the importer.

During the operations, whatever the result may be, the residuum will be burned as produced without giving rise to any indemnity; since the interested person or his duly authorized representative has resorted to this privilege, he will have abandoned his rights in the application which had to be made for cleaning.

If, as a result of the cleaning or winnowing, tolerances are obtained which authorize importation, a delivery order will be issued to the authorized depository for the release of the shipment, the cleaned shipment thus being definitely admitted, and a record will be left in the corresponding file of the operations and analyses effected, etc.

In the event that the attempts to clean do not yield the results sought, the interested person will be notified of the results of the analysis and a relading order will be issued through the customs authorities, unless destruction is authorized in writing by the Oficina Sanitaria de Importación de Plantas y Semillas, in which case, besides the record in the file, the office mentioned will issue to the authorized depository a certificate of release for destruction.

If, after the lapse of 15 days from the date of notification of the interested person, none of the procedures above indicated has been followed, it will be deemed that he has abandoned his rights and the office mentioned will proceed to destroy the seed by burning and will make affidavit accordingly.

ART. 9. The entry and the relading of shipments of alfalfa seeds for cleaning, discussed in the preceding article, will be authorized through the port of Buenos Aires only.

ART. 10. (As amended by art. 4 of the decree of Mar. 10, 1926): The introduction into the country of seeds of toothed bur clover, *Medicago (denticulata) hispida*, and spotted bur clover, *M. (maculata) arabica*, is prohibited.

The text of the decree of March 7, 1932, which amends and supplements that of July 15, 1915, follows:

ARTICLE 1. Subject to the provisions of law no. 4084, the importation of seeds of forage plants is prohibited, as detailed in article 2, when from the physico-botanical analysis, which will be made in each case by the Direction of Agricultural and Animal Industry Laboratory and Research (Dirección de Laboratorio e Investigaciones Agrícola-Ganaderas), it is deduced that they are adulterated or of inferior quality for sowing, in accordance with the present regulations.

ART. 2. The Direction of Agriculture (Dirección de Agricultura), in accordance with the provisions established by the decree of July 15, 1915, which is maintained insofar as it is not opposed to the present decree, will proceed with the withdrawal of samples from shipments of seeds of leguminous and gramineous forage plants which are imported:

Legumes: *Anthyllis vulneraria*, sand clover; *Hedysarum coronarium*, French honeysuckle; *Lotus corniculatus*, birdsfoot trefoil; *Lotus uliginosus*, British bog lotus; *Medicago lupulina*, yellow trefoil; *Medicago sativa*, alfalfa; *Melilotus alba*, white sweetclover; *Melilotus alba* var. *annua*, Hubam clover; *Ornithopus sativus*, serradella; *Onobrychis viciaefolia*, sainfoin; *Trifolium alexandrinum*, Alexandrian clover; *Trifolium fragiferum*, strawberry clover; *Trifolium hybridum*, alsike clover; *Trifolium incarnatum*, crimson clover; *Trifolium pratense*, red clover; *Trifolium repens*, white clover.

Grasses: *Agrostis (alba) palustris*, reedtop; *Alopecurus pratensis*, meadow foxtail; *Arrhenatherum elatius*, tall oatgrass; *Avena* spp., oats; *Bromus inermis*, common brome grass; *Bromus unioloides*, rescue grass; *Chloris gayana*, Rhodes grass; *Capriola (Cynodon) dactylon*, Bermuda grass; *Cynosurus cristatus*, crested dogtail; *Dactylis glomerata*, orchard grass; *Eragrostis abyssinica*, teff; *Festuca pratensis*, meadow fescue; *Festuca ovina*, sheep's fescue; *Festuca rubra*, red fescue; *Hordeum vulgare*, barley; *Lolium (italicum) multiflorum*, Italian ryegrass; *Lolium perenne*, perennial ryegrass; *Panicum miliaceum*, broomcorn millet; *Phalaris stenoptera*, Peruvian winter grass; *Phleum pratense*, timothy; *Poa pratensis*, Kentucky bluegrass; *Poa trivialis*, rough bluegrass; *Secale cereale*, rye; *Chaetochloa (Setaria) italica*, millet; *Holcus sorghum (vulgare)* var. *saccharatus*, sorgho (sweet sorghum); *Holcus sorghum (vulgare)* var. *sudanensis*, Sudan grass.

ART. 3. Leguminous seeds will be examined for their real value, cultural or for use, and the content of foreign seeds, proceeding to reject every shipment in which the following conditions are found:

(a) When the cultural value of alfalfa seed is less than 85 percent, with a purity of 98 percent.

(b) When seeds of white clover, red clover, crimson clover, alsike clover, strawberry clover, Alexandrian clover, yellow trefoil, French honeysuckle, and sand clover, have a cultural value of less than 75 percent.

(c) When the cultural value of seeds of white sweetclover, Hubam clover, and serradella, is less than 70 percent.

(d) When the cultural value of birdsfoot trefoil, British bog lotus, and sainfoin is less than 60 percent.

(e) When leguminous seeds of any species contain more than 10 *Cuscuta* seeds per kilogram of seed.

(f) When they contain more than one half of 1 percent by weight of weed seeds, considering as such those corresponding to all species of uncultivated plants, or attest that the seeds have been subjected to a mechanical treatment to modify their appearance or their constitution.

ART. 4. The seeds of gramineous forage plants mentioned in article 2 will be subjected to a determination of their germinability and content of foreign seed, proceeding to reject those found in the following conditions:

(g) When the seeds of oats, barley, rye, timothy, and teff have a germinability of less than 80 percent.

(h) When the seeds of rescue grass, orchard grass, meadow fescue grass, reedtop, ryegrass, broomcorn millet, sorgo (sweet sorghum), and Sudan grass have a germinability of less than 70 percent.

(i) When the seed of tall oatgrass, common brome grass, crested dogtail grass, sheep's fescue grass, Peruvian winter grass, and rough bluegrass have a germinability of less than 60 percent.

(j) When the seeds of meadow foxtail, Bermuda grass, red fescue grass, and Kentucky bluegrass have a germinability lower than 50 percent.

(k) When Rhodes grass contains less than 500,000 germs per kilogram of seeds.

ART. 5. All gramineous seeds which contain more than 1 percent, by weight, of weed seeds, will be rejected; also when they contain more than 3 percent, by weight, of seeds of other cultivated species of plants, their importation is still prohibited, even in the case of special mixtures, as forage or for turf.

Mixtures of *Lolium perenne* with *L. italicum* and those of different species of the genus *Poa*, are excepted from these provisions.

ART. 6. The importation of seeds of Sudan grass and sorgo (sweet sorghum) and of any other species of sorghum which contain fruits of *Sorghum halpense*, is prohibited.

ART. 7. No shipment of alfalfa seed may be introduced into the country unless at least 1 percent of the contents of each container be colored as follows:

(1) Alfalfa seed from European countries by an alcoholic solution of crystal violet (1½ percent).

(2) Alfalfa seeds from other countries or regions shall be colored with malachite green (1½ percent).

(3) The coloring materials, which may be those above indicated, or others which produce equal coloration to those established, shall be applied in such a manner that the colored seeds are distributed as uniformly as possible throughout the package.

ART. 8. Each combined sample taken for analysis in accordance with the provisions of these regulations shall represent not more than 200 sacks or containers of the same mark and shall be withdrawn by taking partial samples in the following proportions:

(1) When the shipment comprises a single lot of 5 containers or less, a sample will be taken from each container to form the combined sample.

(2) In shipments comprising a lot of more than 5 containers and less than 30 a sample will be taken from every second container, but never fewer than 5 containers shall be sampled.

(3) When the shipment comprises a lot exceeding 30 containers and not more than 50, samples will be taken from every third container, but the combined sample shall never be drawn from fewer than 15 containers.

(4) If the lot exceeds 50 containers samples shall be taken from 30 percent of them.

(5) When a shipment comprises various lots, samples will be drawn from each lot separately in the manner indicated in sections 1, 2, 3, and 4.

ART. 9. Three combined samples thus formed will be taken; one for the Dirección de Laboratorios e Investigaciones Agrícola-Ganaderas del Ministerio

de Agricultura; the second for the Oficina Sanitaria de la Dirección de Agricultura; the third will be retained by the interested person, the samples being sealed in the presence of the latter or his representative.

ART. 10. Leguminous seeds of the following genera: *Medicago*, *Trifolium*, *Astragalus*, *Lotus*, *Mcililotus*, and *Lupinus*, with all their species, subspecies, varieties, and hybrids, which may be attacked by the parasites *Bruchophagus funebris* and *B. gibbus* shall come packed in double sacks and be disinfected in vacuo before shipment and shall be accompanied by the corresponding certificate of disinfection, issued by technical officials of the country of origin and visaed by the Argentine consul in that country.

ART. 11 (As modified by the decree of July 29, 1932): In the event that the presence of *Bruchophayus funebris* or *B. gibbus* is noted in shipments of the seeds mentioned in the preceding article in the larval, nymph, or adult stage, they will be at once reembarked, their entry into the country not being permitted.

P.Q.C.A.—284. Supplement No. 7.

DECEMBER 20, 1933.

PLANT-QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF WHEAT TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF FLAG-SMUT AND TAKE-ALL DISEASES OF WHEAT

Article 1 of the presidential decree of July 23, 1931 (see P.Q.C.A.—284, Supplement No. 5), provides that "the Department of Agriculture and Public Works is authorized to dictate special provisions which may protect the national agriculture against invasion by the said agricultural diseases, indicating for that purpose, in lists that will be published in the Official Journal of the Federation, the countries or localities which, as being affected, should be subjected to special provisions."

In the absence of any statement of the special provisions above referred to, inquiry through the Office of Agricultural Protection of the above-named Department elicits the information that—

"To permit the introduction into our country (Mexico) of the seed (wheat) proceeding from the places named in the resolution cited (July 30, 1931, see P.Q.C.A.—284, Supplement No. 5) a permit from this Department is required, and also a certificate signed by the sanitary authorities of the country of origin, visaed by our consul, which shall accompany the merchandise. The certificate shall affirm that in the locality where it was grown the wheat was not infected by the diseases referred to."

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

P.Q.C.A.—327, Supplement No. 1.

DECEMBER 20, 1933.

PLANT QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS, ENGLAND AND WALES

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF ALL SPECIES OF ULMUS, ABIES, LARIX, PICEA, PINUS, PSEUDOTSUGA, SEQUOIA, THUJA, AND TSUGA

The British Importation of Elm Trees and Conifers (prohibition) order of October 24, 1933, effective December 1, 1933, prescribes that:

For the prevention of the introduction of diseases and pests injurious to elm trees and forest trees, the landing in England or Wales from any other country than Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, of any living plant of any of the genera mentioned in the schedule to this order is hereby prohibited.

The word "plant" includes tree and shrub, and the roots, layers, cuttings, and other parts of a plant.

RESTRICTION ON IMPORTATION OF PLANTS

The certificates prescribed in article 4 of the Importation of Plants Order of 1933 (see pp. 3 and 4 of Memorandum to Inspectors in Charge of July 13, 1933, Plant Quarantine Restrictions of England and Wales Revised) shall, except in

the case of a consignment consisting wholly of potatoes, include a statement to the effect that the consignment does not contain any plant of any of the genera mentioned in the said schedule.

If the plants mentioned in the said schedule are landed in England or Wales in contravention of this order, they shall forthwith be destroyed or reexported at the expense of the importer, unless they are otherwise disposed of in accordance with the terms of a license issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries or by an inspector, and any person failing to comply with the terms of a license granted under this article shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 10 pounds, or, in respect to a second or subsequent offense, to a penalty not exceeding 50 pounds.

Schedule

All species of the genus *Ulmus*.

The following genera of the Order Pinaceae, viz, *Abies*, *Larix*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Sequoia*, *Thuja*, and *Tsuga*.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

P.Q.C.A.—315, Supplement No. 2.

DECEMBER 20, 1933.

PLANT QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF BELGIUM

IMPORTATION OF FRESH CHERRIES REGULATED

The decree of the Belgian Minister of Agriculture of May 14, 1932, prescribes that:

1. The importation of fresh cherries into Belgium from France, Germany, and Italy is permitted only when an inspection made at the expense of the importer by the Belgian phytopathological authorities shows the shipment to be free from the cherry fruit fly, *Rhagoletis cerasi*.

2. Importation may be effected only through the customs offices of Erquelines, Montaleux (Mouscron), Montzen, Antwerp (office no. 4), and Brussels (offices nos. 1 and 3).

Shipments arriving at Erquelines, Montaleux (Mouscron), and Montzen found to be infested with *Rhagoletis cerasi* will be sent back. Those found at Antwerp and Brussels to be infested with this pest will be burned at the expense of the importer.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF POTATOES, EGGPLANTS, AND TOMATOES FROM FRANCE

The order of the Belgian Minister of Agriculture of April 18, 1932, prohibits the importation into Belgium of potato tubers or plants, and of fruits or plants of eggplants and tomatoes originating or proceeding from France, but admits those products from other countries when each shipment is accompanied by a certificate affirming that the products were grown in a locality free from the Colorado beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*.

The regulations promulgated under the above order on the same date prescribe that:

The importation of these products from countries other than France is permitted only when a certificate issued by the official plant protection service of the country of origin is presented at the customs office, naming the country of origin of the products, and expressly affirming that they were grown in and proceed from a locality more than 20 kilometers distant from any culture attacked by the Colorado beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*, and potato wart, *Synchytrium endobioticum*.

The regulation concerning the distance from foci of infestation with Colorado beetle is compulsory. With respect to foci of potato wart, the importation of potato tubers is permitted when their place of origin is less than 20 kilometers, but not less than 500 meters therefrom, on condition that the certificate in question, in which the circumstances are established, also certifies that the shipment was inspected by the above-mentioned plant protection service and was found free from potato wart.

According to the case, two certificates may be presented—one on Colorado beetle, and the other on potato wart.

The reentry of shipments of this kind also is subject to inspection by the Belgian Phytopathological Service.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

Importation of shipments of these products may be effected by water only through the customs ports of Antwerp, Bruges, Brussels, Ghent, Liege, Ostend, and Zeebrugge.

Shipments not accompanied by the prescribed certificates will be reladen, unless an inspection made by the special Belgian Phytopathological Service at the expense of the importers shows them to be free from Colorado beetle.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

OCTOBER 2, 1933.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE:

OFFICIAL PLANT INSPECTION SERVICE INSTITUTED IN HUNGARY

Through decree no. 49,000/1932 VII-3, of August 18, 1932, the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture instituted a national organization of plant protection, including provisions for the inspection and certification of plants for exportation. A list of officials authorized to sign such certificates accompanied the decree. In view of the above, this office recognizes Hungary as a country that maintains inspection and the name of that country will be included in the list under appendix B to Quarantine No. 37 in the next revision of that quarantine.

The names and official status of the Hungarian officials who are authorized to sign inspection certificates follow:

Kern Hermann, director of agricultural experimental research.

Bakó Gabór, director of agricultural experimental research.

Dr. Kadoesa Gyula, first associate director of agricultural experimental research.

Csete Sándor, second associate director of agricultural experimental research.

Dr. Sántha László, second associate director of agricultural experimental research.

Györffy Jenő, second associate director of agricultural experimental research.

Gerő Zoltán, second associate director of agricultural experimental research.

Sztehló Bertalan, inspector of viticulture and viniculture.

Dr. Véghelyi Lajos, associate, agricultural experimental research.

Korponay Gyula, inspector-general of horticulture.

Dr. Krenner József Andor, assistant, agricultural experimental research.

Ifj. Tabajdi Kálmán, assistant, agricultural experimental research.

Komlóssy György, technical assistant.

Dr. Szelényi Gusztáv, technical assistant.

Dr. Barra István, technical assistant.

Dr. Csorba Zoltán, technical assistant.

Hinfner Kálmán, technical assistant.

E. R. SASSCER,

In Charge, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period October 1 to December 31, 1933, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper Federal authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the *United States v. L. F. Stout*, Charlottesville, Va., in the interstate transportation of 3 potted ferns and 1 bunch of cut flowers from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$10.

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN AND CANADIAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Clotilde Escamilla.....	Brownsville, Tex.....	2 oranges.....	\$5.00
C. Ramirez.....	do.....	3 avocados with seed.....	5.00
Robert Garcia.....	do.....	2 guavas.....	5.00
Eduardo A. Martinez.....	Calxico, Tex.....	6 pieces sugarcane.....	1.00
Casimiro Espinoza.....	Eagle Pass, Tex.....	7 avocados.....	.70
Domingo Perez.....	Hidalgo, Tex.....	3 avocados with seed.....	1.00
Mrs. A. Pohl.....	Blaine, Wash.....	2 dozen carnation plants.....	5.00

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINES AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

[The domestic and foreign quarantines and other restrictive orders summarized herein are issued under the authority of the plant quarantine act of Aug. 20, 1912, as amended. The Mexican border regulations and the export-certification regulations are issued under specific acts of Congress.]

QUARANTINE ORDERS

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign, the domestic quarantines being divided into (1) those applying primarily to the continental United States, and (2) those applying primarily to shipments from and to the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

DOMESTIC PLANT QUARANTINES

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6, effective March 24, 1913, as amended effective December 1, 1932: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement of date palms and date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Calif., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Calif.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex., on account of the *Parlatoria* scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*).

Black-stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38, revised, effective August 1, 1931: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto effective August 1, 1931, the movement into any of the protected States, namely, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, as well as the movement from any one of said protected States into any other protected State, of the common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), or other species of *Berberis* or *Mahonia* or parts thereof capable of propagation, on account of the black-stem rust of grains.

Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, effective July 1, 1920: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective June 1, 1931, the movement interstate to any point outside of the infested area, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers Rhode Island and parts of the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised, effective January 1, 1933: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective December 1, 1933, the interstate movement of (1) fruits and vegetables; (2) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and other plants; and (3) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, from the quarantined areas to or through any point outside thereof. The quarantined area includes the entire States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware, and the District of Columbia, and portions of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52, revised, effective December 23, 1933: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective December 23, 1933, the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Florida, and Georgia, of (1) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, gin

waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton or cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

Satin moth.—Quarantine No. 53, revised, effective January 1, 1929: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective December 1, 1931, the interstate movement to points outside of the regulated areas in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Washington, of all species or varieties of poplar and willow trees or parts thereof capable of propagation.

Thurberia weevil.—Quarantine No. 61, revised, effective August 1, 1927: Prohibits the interstate movement of *Thurberia*, including all parts of the plant, from any point in Arizona, and prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective October 2, 1933, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Arizona of (1) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products, or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

Narcissus bulbs.—Quarantine No. 62, effective July 15, 1926: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective May 15, 1928, and amended effective June 20, 1932, the interstate movement from every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia of narcissus bulbs, on account of certain injurious bulb pests, including the greater bulb fly (*Merodon equestris* Fab.), the lesser bulb fly (*Eumerus strigatus* Fallen), and the bulb eelworm (*Tylenchus dipsaci* Kuehn).

White-pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 63, effective October 1, 1926: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective January 1, 1933, the interstate movement from every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia of 5-leaved pines (*Pinus*) or currant and gooseberry plants (*Ribes* and *Grossularia*) including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts.

Mexican fruit worm.—Quarantine No. 64, effective August 15, 1927: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective September 1, 1932, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Texas of fruits of all varieties.

Woodgate rust.—Quarantine No. 65, effective November 1, 1928: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective November 1, 1928, amended effective April 1, 1929, the interstate movement from the regulated area in the State of New York of trees, branches, limbs, or twigs of Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), Canary Island pine (*P. canariensis*), Slash pine (*P. caribaea*), Japanese red pine (*P. densiflora*), Corsican pine (*P. nigra poiretiana*), Stone pine (*P. pinea*), Western yellow pine (*P. ponderosa*), Monterey pine (*P. radiata*), Loblolly pine (*P. taeda*), or Jersey pine (*P. virginiana*), or of any variety thereof, or of any species or variety of hard pine hereafter found to be susceptible to the Woodgate rust.

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE TERRITORIES OF HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 13, revised, effective June 1, 1917: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective June 1, 1930, the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 16, effective June 6, 1914: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of living canes of sugarcane, or

cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases.

Sweetpotato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30, effective January 1, 1918: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweetpotatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweetpotato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32, effective April 1, 1918: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils (*Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*).

Hawaiian and Puerto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47, effective August 15, 1920: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective August 15, 1920, the movement of cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) and the cotton-blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii*), respectively.

United States quarantined to protect Hawaii.—Quarantine No. 51, effective October 1, 1921: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective October 1, 1921, the movement from the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, as ships' stores or as baggage or effects of passengers or crews, of sugarcane, corn, cotton, alfalfa, and the fruits of the avocado and papaya in the natural or raw state, on account of injurious insects, especially the sugarcane borer (*Diatraea saccharalis* Fab.), the alfalfa weevil (*Hypera postica* Gyll.), the cotton-boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.), the papaya fruit fly (*Toxotrypana curvicauda* Guerst.), and certain insect enemies of the fruit of the avocado.

Puerto Rican fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 58, effective July 1, 1925: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, amended effective January 1, 1933, the movement from the Territory of Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state, on account of injurious insects, including the West Indian fruit fly (*Anastrepha fraterculus* Wied.), and the bean-pod borer (*Maruca testalis* Geyer).

Sand, soil, or earth, with plants from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.—Quarantine No. 60, effective March 1, 1926: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth around the roots of plants, to prevent the spread of white grubs, the Japanese rose beetle and termites or white ants.

FOREIGN PLANT QUARANTINES

Potatoes.—Quarantine No. 3, effective September 20, 1912: Forbids the importation of potatoes from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*).

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, effective January 15, 1913, as amended effective February 8, 1913. Forbids the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly (*Trypeta ludens*).

White-pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 7, effective May 21, 1913, as amended effective March 16, 1916, and June 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all 5-leaved pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 8, effective July 1, 1913, with revised regulations effective July 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cottonseed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls. Seed cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed hulls from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12, effective February 27, 1914: Forbids the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seed of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 15, effective June 6, 1914: Forbids the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. There are no Federal restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19, effective January 1, 1915, as modified effective July 1, 1932: Forbids the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds and scions, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe Citratae.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20, effective July 1, 1915: Forbids, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, effective July 1, 1916, as amended effective April 1, 1917, and April 23, 1917: Forbids the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), Polytocha, Chionachne, and Sclerachne, on account of the downy mildews and Physoderma diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruits.—Quarantine No. 28, effective August 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Taiwan (Formosa), and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweetpotato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29, effective January 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweetpotatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweetpotato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31, effective April 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). This quarantine places no restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana. (For restrictions on the entry of the fruit of the banana see Quarantine 56.)

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34, effective October 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe Bambuseae, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of articles manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, effective June 1, 1919: Forbids, as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective December 22, 1930, and amended effective July 1, 1932, the importation of seeds, nursery stock, and other plants and plant products capable of propagation from all foreign countries and localities on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. Under this quarantine the following plant products may be imported without restriction when free from sand, soil, or earth, unless covered by special quarantine or other restrictive orders: Plant

products imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. Cut flowers from the Dominion of Canada are also allowed entry without permit. The entry of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds is permitted under permit:

(1) Bulbs, corms, or root stocks (pips) of the following genera: *Lilium* (lily), *Convallaria* (lily-of-the-valley), *Hyacinthus* (hyacinth), *Tulipa* (tulip), and *Crocus*; and, until further notice, *Chionodoxa* (glory-of-the-snow), *Galanthus* (snowdrop), *Scilla* (squill), *Fritillaria*, *Muscari* (grape-hyacinth), *Ixia*, and *Eranthis* (winter aconite).

(2) Cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits or nuts: *Provided*, That cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits or nuts may be imported from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) under the provisions of regulation 14 only. (Stocks of fruits or nuts may not be imported, under permit or otherwise.)

(3) Rose stocks, including Manetti, *Rosa multiflora* (brier rose), and *R. rugosa*.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds for growing purposes: *Provided*, That such nuts or seeds shall be free from pulp.

(5) Seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants: *Provided*, That such seeds shall be free from pulp: *Provided further*, That citrus seeds may be imported only through specified ports subject to disinfection as provided in regulation 9: *Provided further*, That mango seeds may not be imported under permit or otherwise, except from the countries of North America, Central America, and South America, and the West Indies, and that elm (*Ulmus* spp.) seeds may not be imported from Europe under permit or otherwise.

Importations from countries not maintaining inspection of nursery stock, other plants and parts of plants, including seeds, the entry of which is permissible under this regulation, may be made under permit upon compliance with these regulations in limited quantities for public-service purposes only, but this limitation shall not apply to tree seeds.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, revised, effective June 1, 1926: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective March 1, 1933, the importation from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugarcane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Job's tears, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Rice.—Quarantine No. 55, effective November 23, 1933: Forbids, except from the Republic of Mexico upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective November 23, 1933, the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities, and the importation of rice straw and rice hulls from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryza-torum*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests.

Fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 56, effective November 1, 1923: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, amended effective August 1, 1933, the importation of fruits and vegetables not already the subject of special quarantines or other restrictive orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, on account of injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Trypetidae). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus black fly.

Flag smut.—Quarantine No. 59, effective February 1, 1926: Forbids the importation of all species and varieties of wheat (*Triticum* spp.) and wheat products, unless so milled or so processed as to have destroyed all flag-smut spores, from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain.

Packing materials.—Quarantine No. 69, effective July 1, 1933: Forbids the entry from all foreign countries and localities of the following materials when used as packing for other commodities, except in special cases where preparation, processing, or manufacture are judged by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to have eliminated risk of carrying inju-

rious insects and plant diseases: Rice straw, hulls, and chaff; cotton and cotton products; sugarcane, including bagasse; bamboo leaves and small shoots; leaves of plants; forest litter; and soil with an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter not therein provided for by regulation. All parts of corn and allied plants are likewise prohibited except from Mexico and the countries of Central America, the West Indies, and South America. This quarantine also brings under restriction, involving inspection at will by the Department but requiring no permit or certificate, the following when used as packing: Cereal straw, chaff, and hulls (other than rice); corn and allied plants from Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America; willow twigs from Europe; grasses, hay, and similar plant mixtures, from all countries; and authorized soil packing materials from all countries. This quarantine does not cover such widely used packing materials as excelsior, paper, sawdust, ground cork, charcoal, and various other materials.

Dutch elm disease.—Quarantine No. 70, effective October 21, 1933: Forbids the importation from Europe, on account of a disease due to the fungus *Graphium ulmi*, of seeds, leaves, plants, cuttings, and scions of elm or related plants, defined to include all genera of the family Ulmaceae; logs, lumber, timber, or veneer of such plants if bark is present on them; and crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers and other articles manufactured in whole or in part from the wood of elm or related plants if not free from bark. The quarantine likewise provides for the importation under permit of elm logs from Europe if free from bark and insects, to be treated by heat at the time of entry and otherwise safeguarded.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the Plant Quarantine Act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37, revised.)

Potatoes.—The importation of potatoes is forbidden altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries under permit and in accordance with the provisions of the regulations issued under order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. Importation of potatoes is now authorized from the following countries: The Dominion of Canada, Bermuda, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Estonia, and Spain; also from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora and the Imperial Valley of Lower California, Mexico. The revised regulations issued under this order, effective March 1, 1922, were amended effective August 1, 1930, so as to permit, free of any restriction whatsoever under the plant quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territory of Hawaii for local use only, and from the Dominion of Canada into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, revised effective February 24, 1923, amended effective May 1, 1924, and December 15, 1924, restrict the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, effective July 16, 1917, amended effective August 7, 1925, restrict the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries; and a second order of June 23, 1917, and the regulations issued thereunder, restrict the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Plant safeguard regulations.—These rules and regulations, revised effective December 1, 1932, provide safeguards for the landing or unloading for transfer and transportation and exportation in bond of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products when it is determined that such entry can be made without

involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States, and also provide for the safeguarding of such plant material at a port or within the territorial limits of the United States where entry or landing is not intended or where entry has been refused.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations, revised effective April 30, 1931, are promulgated under the amendment to the plant quarantine act of May 31, 1920. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

Rules and regulations prohibiting the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States, and governing the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico at border points.—These rules and regulations, promulgated June 23, 1917, and amended effective January 29, 1920, pursuant to authority given in the appropriation act for the United States Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1918, and since repeated annually, are designed to prevent the entry of the pink bollworm of cotton which is known to exist widely in Mexico. They provide for the examination of passengers' baggage, for the disinfection of railway cars, freight, express, and other shipments, and for the cleaning of domestic cars handling Mexican freight. All fees collected for cleaning and disinfecting railway cars are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The inspectors concerned in the enforcement of these regulations at border points are charged also with enforcement of restrictions on the entry of plants and plant products under various foreign plant quarantines.

Inspection and certification regulations to meet foreign sanitary requirements.—These regulations, revised effective August 1, 1931, were promulgated pursuant to authority given in the appropriation act for the United States Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1927. They provide for the inspection and certification of fruits, vegetables, nursery stock, and other plants and plant products intended for export to countries requiring such certification. All fees collected for this service are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE

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The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and settlement, followed by a period of rapid expansion and growth. The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the establishment of a new government and the declaration of independence. The years following the Revolution were characterized by a period of relative stability and growth, but the nation was not without its challenges. The Civil War was a major conflict that shaped the nation's future, leading to the abolition of slavery and the strengthening of the federal government. The Reconstruction period was a time of great struggle and progress, as the nation sought to rebuild and reunite. The late 19th and early 20th centuries were marked by rapid industrialization and the rise of the United States as a world power. The Great Depression of the 1930s was a major crisis that led to the implementation of New Deal policies. The Second World War was a defining moment in the nation's history, leading to the emergence of the United States as a superpower. The Cold War era was a period of tension and conflict, but it also saw significant progress in civil rights and social reform. The late 20th and early 21st centuries have been marked by rapid technological advancement and the challenges of globalization. The nation continues to evolve and grow, facing new challenges and opportunities in the 21st century.

United States Department of Agriculture

Bureau of Plant Quarantine

CUMULATIVE INDEX TO
SERVICE AND REGULATORY
ANNOUNCEMENTS

NOS. 1 TO 117 INCLUSIVE

1914-33

BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE

COMPILED BY

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Bureau of Plant Quarantine



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CUMULATIVE INDEX TO SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Nos. 1 to 117, inclusive (1914-33), Bureau of Plant Quarantine

Compiled by HORACE S. DEAN, *plant quarantine inspector, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, Bureau of Plant Quarantine*

FOREWORD

The Service and Regulatory Announcements were first published monthly and are now issued quarterly. They constitute a permanent record of the work of the Bureau in the enforcement of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912 and certain related acts, including the text of quarantines and regulations thereunder, and the more important circulars explanatory of, or bearing on, such quarantines and regulations.

While practically the whole mass of official information relating to Federal quarantine activities during this 20-year period appears in these announcements in concise form, reference to individual items is often uncertain, difficult, and tedious, it is usually necessary in such a search to consult several yearly indexes, and if the reference runs into the earlier years it is found that the indexes then issued are not so complete as those of more recent date. Consequently this compilation of a cumulative index aims to fill a long-felt need by providing a quick and complete means of reference to every article in the series from every angle of approach likely to be needed. Care has been taken to include correct citations of titles and dates, so that the index contains several lists valuable in themselves because of their completeness. It will be found, for example, that each quarantine is accompanied by a complete list of its amendments and regulations.

In a few cases references to items which were not published in the S.R.A. series are included. These comprise quarantine notices issued before publication of the series was begun, several notices of revisions and amendments which were not published in the S.R.A. record, and various numbered circulars of minor nature. An effort has been made to include every stray item of this kind so as to make the index as comprehensive as possible.

Any one using this index will usually find it more expedient to refer immediately to the major quarantine topic concerned; e.g., should he wish to find reference to an obsolete circular letter dealing with charges for the disinfection of imported cotton at commercial fumigation plants, he should refer to Cotton regulations, and the information desired would be located under disinfection.

"H.B.," "P.Q.C.A.," and "B.P.Q." are used as designations for circulars in the numbered series published by the Federal Horticultural Board, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, and Bureau of Plant Quarantine, respectively. "S.R.A." has been used in the index as an abbreviation for Service and Regulatory Announcements; other abbreviations found in the index are conventional. The pagination of the S.R.A. is on an annual basis and, in the index, the numbers following the years refer to pages.

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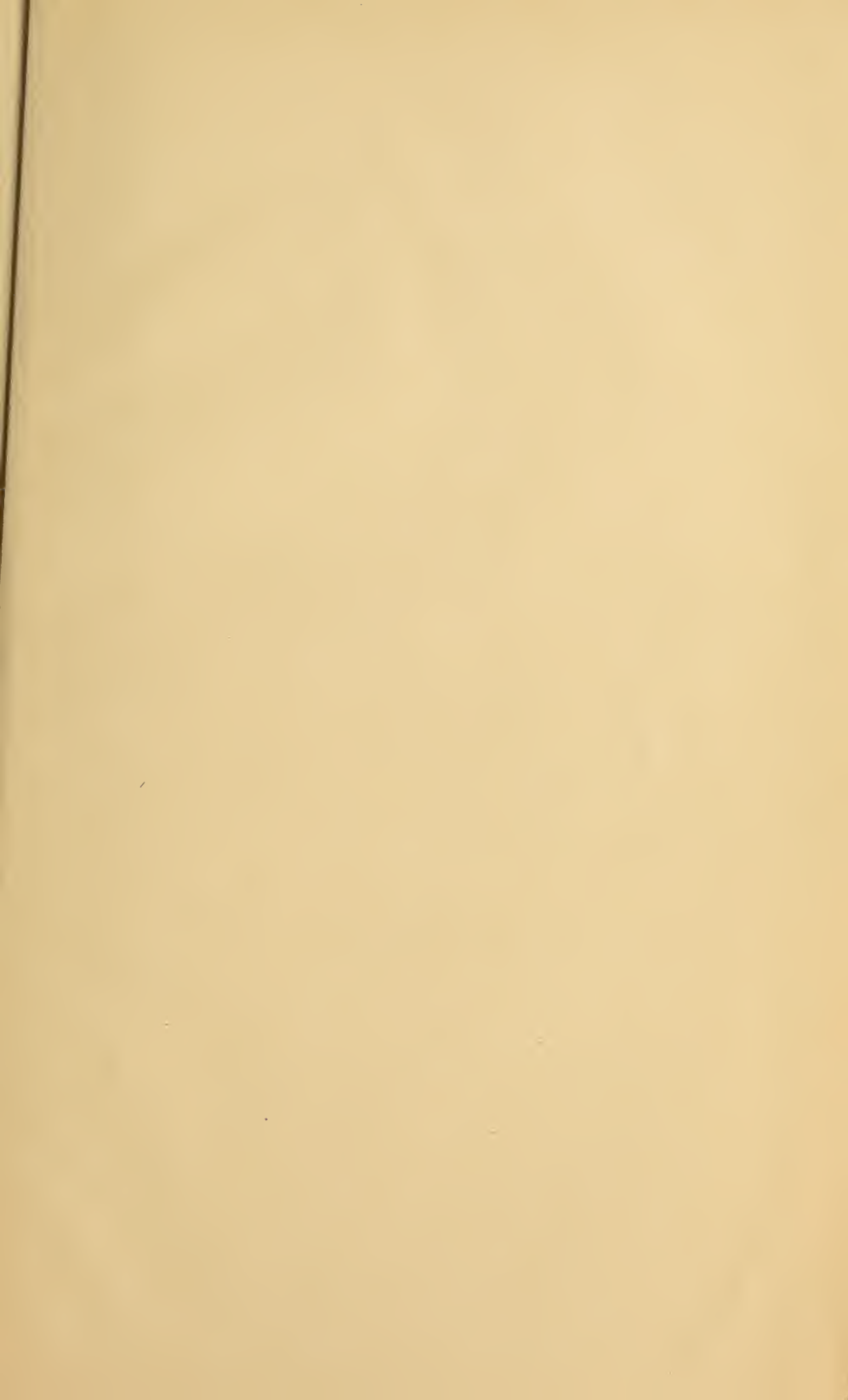
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